

BUSINESS/FINANCE
■ Brazil tells bankers it has reached an informal agreement with the IMF. Page 7.

Polish Authorities Publicize Walesa's Speech at Shipyard

By John Kifner
New York Times Service
WARSAW — The Polish authorities have published and broadcast a speech by Solidarity's founder, Lech Walesa, whom they have been referring to for many months as a "private person" of little public consequence.

In publicizing the speech Saturday, the government appeared to be trying to show that it was willing to meet with disgruntled workers and to discredit Mr. Walesa.

The government is making efforts to reduce tensions before the third anniversary Wednesday of the signing of the Gdansk agree-

ments, which gave rise to the Solidarity labor union. The underground movement of the banned union and its supporters have called for demonstrations to mark the day.

Mr. Walesa's remarks were made Thursday during a visit by Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski to the Gdansk Lenin Shipyard. Mr. Rakowski was heckled and jeered, but Mr. Walesa was borne out of the meeting on the shoulders of cheering workers to an impromptu rally.

The state television news that evening opened with a brief film clip of Mr. Rakowski, in shirt-sleeves, speaking forcefully to the workers, with Mr. Walesa in the audience. The sound was edited to cut out the jeers, and no mention was made of a hostile reception.

As more detailed accounts, primarily from Western radio reports, circulated Friday, many Poles recounted the incident with relief. There were long lines at the newsstands early Saturday morning, to get the two newspapers, *Zycie Warszawy* and *Trybuna Ludu*, that published the texts of the remarks by both men. A tape of the meeting was also broadcast on state radio Saturday afternoon for nearly two and a half hours.

"It was a hot and tense meeting," the official news agency PAP reported in the government-controlled press. It said of Mr. Rakowski's speech, "Every three to four minutes his speech was interrupted and booed with tasteless shouts and epithets, eloquently testifying to the low culture of one and the same group that came into the hall with Lech Walesa."

Despite Mr. Rakowski's efforts to maintain calm, the agency continued, when he removed his jacket "one of the blusters shouted at him to leave his tie as it might be needed for hanging."

Mr. Rakowski occupied the floor for most of the five-hour meeting, which took place in the same shipyard hall where the Gdansk agreements were signed in 1980. Mr. Walesa's speech, as broadcast on the radio, lasted about 10 minutes.

Despite the publication and the broadcast of Mr. Walesa's speech, the government made clear it had no intention of accepting him as a political force.

"Walesa and his backers proved once again, perhaps for the last time, that they cannot be our partners in any negotiations on the future of the trade union movement," Mr. Rakowski was quoted by PAP as saying. He also described the group as "a gang of thugs who came only to break up or at least disturb the meeting."

"I want to tell you now in an open way that there is no return to Solidarity," Mr. Rakowski said. "There is not, and those who persist in their stubbornness and those who shouted as much today will get tired in time. You are already more tired than while ago. It is already more difficult for you to arouse workers."



More than half a million people converged on the hearse of the slain opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., as the motorcade of up to 300 cars traveled to his home province.

Archbishop of Manila Refuses to Join Marcos-Appointed Panel on Aquino

By Colin Campbell
New York Times Service

MANILA — Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, the archbishop of Manila, has refused an invitation from the government to join its commission of inquiry into the killing of the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr. A source close to the cardinal said President Ferdinand E. Marcos telephoned Saturday to ask Cardinal Sin, head of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines, to join the commission.

Cardinal Sin declined immediately, the church source said, on the ground that he was scheduled to attend a conference of bishops in Rome in September and, in any case, had no legal expertise.

After the telephone conversation, according to the source, the cardinal said, "They're trying to use me, my name and my prestige to lend legitimacy to the commission."

Not long after the conversation, a brief government statement was circulated by the information minister, Gregorio S. Candiano, announcing that the president had appointed Cardinal Sin and that the prelate had accepted the appointment.

Mr. Marcos was quoted in the statement as saying the cardinal would give the commission a "spiritual and moral dimension."

The government television an-

nounced later that the cardinal had refused.

Cardinal Sin said that "rightly or wrongly, a large number of our people believe that the government is responsible" for Mr. Aquino's death, the source said, if only because he was in the custody of security officers when he was shot at Manila airport Aug. 21.

Mr. Aquino's family has expressed doubts about the credibility of the commission.

A television news report Saturday said Mr. Marcos had strengthened the government commission by authorizing it to issue subpoenas and mandatory orders. He was also reported to have granted about \$180,000 for expenses, ordered all government ministries and other departments to obey the commission's requests and granted the panel the power to hold witnesses in contempt.

The last provision, requested Saturday by a commission member, would give the board the power to punish people who refuse to testify or produce evidence.

Chief Justice Enrique M. Fernando and three retired Supreme Court justices are members of the commission.

A fifth appointee, Roberto Concepcion, a former chief justice who is 78 years old, said without explanation during a speech Saturday night that he had never been notified of his appointment.

■ 'Assailant' Discounted

In London, The Sunday Times said it had gathered evidence that "has thrown doubt" on the government's version of the assassination and suggested that government soldiers killed Mr. Aquino and then shot another man to blame.

The newspaper said the man the Philippine government has blamed

in the killing, and who was shot to death at the scene by security officers, was a former member of the presidential guard named Rolando Vizcarra.

"Witnesses said Vizcarra was pushed from a van near the plane and himself shot," the newspaper said. It did not say how it had identified Mr. Vizcarra.

The Sunday Times said its "detailed reconstruction of the assassination suggests a carefully executed plot" and concluded that "it would seem more likely that he was killed by one of the soldiers."

The newspaper also said that an autopsy found that there was "minimal damage" to Mr. Aquino's head, wounds inconsistent with the 357-magnum weapon that the government contended he was killed with.

The Sunday Times said that a Japanese reporter saw government guards "draw 45-caliber revolvers as they went down the ramp" leading Mr. Aquino from the plane. The newspaper claimed that such guns "would have produced a neat hole" such as that reportedly found in Mr. Aquino's head.

■ Procession for Aquino
On Saturday, more than half a million people, shouting, clapping hands and waving signs and colored ribbons, lined the 65-mile (105-kilometer) route from Manila to the city of Tarlac as the body of Mr. Aquino was returned to the province where he once served as the youngest governor in the Philippines.

According to The Associated Press, a caravan of about 100 cars, led by a black hearse and a three-car police escort, grew to more than 300 by the time it had passed through the populated areas along the way.

WORLD BRIEFS

Gromyko Will Visit France Sept. 6

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union is to hold talks in Paris next month, his first trip there for more than three years. Tass announced Sunday.

Diplomats said the visit appeared aimed at patching up relations with France. Ties have been strained over a range of issues, including President François Mitterrand's support for deployment of new U.S. missiles and the expulsion of Soviet diplomatic personnel from Paris.

In Paris, the External Relations Ministry said Mr. Gromyko, who was last in France in April 1980, would hold talks with government officials Sept. 6 on his way to attend the Conference on European Security in Madrid the next day. Mr. Gromyko's visit returns a trip to Moscow in February by the external relations minister, Claude Cheysson.

Hijacked Air France Jet Lands in Iran

BEIRUT (AP) — An Air France Boeing 727 commandeered over Europe by four Arab gunmen landed Sunday in Tehran more than 24 hours after the hijacking began. Iranian radio said the hijackers threatened to blow up the plane and 16 hostages within 48 hours unless France met political demands.

In Paris, an Air France spokesman said the hostage passengers included three Americans, six French citizens and one Swede, and that seven members of the French crew also were held. The hijackers commandeered the plane Saturday on the way from Vienna to Paris, reportedly with 114 people aboard. Several passengers were released at refueling stops in Europe.

An Iranian broadcast monitored in London said the gunmen, who were carrying Tunisian passports but insisted they were Lebanese, demanded freedom for several Lebanese held in French jails and an end to French military aid to Iraq, Chad and Lebanon. "The hijackers emphasized that if the government of France does not comply with their demands they will blow up the plane in 48 hours," the broadcast said.

U.S. Marines Join in Beirut Fighting

BEIRUT (UPI) — Lebanese Army troops and U.S. Marines clashed with Shiite Muslim militiamen in southern Beirut on Sunday, and the international airport was forced to close after being hit by artillery, mortars, rockets and gunfire.

Although the marines were engaged only in an isolated exchange, it marked the first time that the U.S. contingent in the multinational peacekeeping force of U.S., French, Italian and British troops had returned fire.

The state-run radio said 10 Lebanese soldiers had been injured. Major Robert Jordan, a spokesman for the U.S. Marine contingent in the multinational force, said that the marines had exchanged fire with members of the Amal militia group for 90 minutes but that they had no casualties.

2 in Bhutto Family Seized in Pakistan

GARI KHUADA BHUTTO, Pakistan (WP) — Pakistani security forces on Sunday arrested two relatives of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the former prime minister, near his grave.

The forces used tear gas and riot batons to break up a gathering, where people chanted slogans demanding an end to martial law, restoration of the suspended 1973 constitution and the release of political prisoners. It was the latest incident in the two-week-long civil disobedience campaign against President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq's martial law rule. (Related story, Page 5.)

Among those arrested Sunday near Mr. Bhutto's birthplace and his family's ancestral burial place about 300 miles (480 kilometers) north of Karachi were his cousins, Mustaq Ali Bhutto and Sayed Ahmed Bhutto.

Soviet Decree Emphasizes Technology

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet leadership called Sunday for a speedup in the development of new technology, saying it was vital to keep up with the pace of change in the West.

In a decree published in the press, the government criticized the industrial ministries and the Academy of Sciences for failing to ensure development of new technology. It ordered factories to expand research departments and said measures would be taken to assure a swifter exchange of technical knowledge within the country.

The decree said the technology issue was vital because it is one of the "main areas of competition between the socialist and capitalist systems." Western experts say Soviet industry has been unable to keep up with the rapid development of computers and robots in the United States, Japan and Western Europe.

Pope Appeals Anew for Captive Girl

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy (AP) — Breaking a month-long public silence on the subject, Pope John Paul II issued another appeal Sunday for the release of Emanuela Orlandi, the 15-year-old daughter of a Vatican employee.

Speaking after his noon blessing, the pontiff also said he "always prays for the person of my attacker," a clear reference to Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who shot and gravely wounded the pope in St. Peter's Square on May 13, 1981.

A group claiming to hold Miss Orlandi, who has been missing since June 22, said this month that it would release the girl if the pope publicly stated that Agca was "a human being just like Emanuela Orlandi."

Bombs Damage 2 Buildings in Paris

PARIS (UPI) — An outlawed leftist group demanding a French troop withdrawal from Chad claimed responsibility for bombings Sunday that caused some damage at the Defense Ministry and the headquarters of the governing Socialist Party.

The explosions came as Defense Minister Charles Hernu was returning from a trip to Chad to inspect French troops in Chad. The first blast blew off the wooden door of the Socialist Party building in the Latin Quarter. The second, seconds later, damaged the main entrance to the Defense Ministry nearby.

In two statements to Agence France-Presse, the French news agency, the leftist group, Direct Action, said it had set off the explosions to demand "the immediate withdrawal from Chad of the French soldiers and mercenaries" and the "immediate liberation" of militants held in French prisons. The group was banned in August 1982 after it claimed responsibility for a series of anti-Semitic attacks in Paris.

Union Leader Assails Britain and U.S.

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The leader of the British coal miners' union, in a speech in Moscow, has called Britain and the United States the biggest threats to world peace.

The most dangerous duo are President 'Ray Gun' and the plutonium blonde, Margaret Thatcher, Arthur Scargill said Saturday in Moscow at an international conference of energy unions. "Capitalism is in crisis. In a blind and stupid determination to preserve our present system, the United States and Britain in particular are ready to risk a nuclear confrontation."

Mr. Scargill spoke out in support of Soviet disarmament initiatives and accused the United States and its allies of ignoring Soviet proposals. The four-day conference, involving 49 trade union groups, centered on the role of energy unions in campaigning for nuclear disarmament.

Hurricane Reaches Northern Mexico

BROWNSVILLE, Texas (AP) — The hurricane designated Barry reached the northern coast of Mexico on Sunday, sweeping sparsely populated areas south of the tip of Texas with 80 mph winds and heavy rains.

The National Weather Service in Brownsville said the center of the hurricane's eye moved onto the Mexican coast, 30 miles (48 kilometers) south of Brownsville at midday. The storm concentrated its strongest winds in an area 25 miles across and south of the Rio Grande, separating Texas and Mexico.

A 350-mile-wide whorl of thunderheads and rain clouds, the storm was classified as a minimal hurricane and was expected to diminish quickly as it moved ashore. Thousands of people along the Texas coast have already been evacuated, however.

For the Record

GENEVA (UPI) — Seventy-six of the 157 members of the United Nations have registered for a conference on Palestine that will open Monday and last until Sept. 7. Many Western nations have said they would skip the conference or attend only as observers on the ground that it would be little more than a forum for attacks on Israel and the United States.

LAGOS (AP) — The ruling National Party of Nigeria accused the Unity Party of Nigeria of having tried to foment disturbances during the voting Sunday for the federal House of Representatives. The Unity Party, which was expected to gain a majority, was rigged to favor the National Party, ably less than in preceding weeks.

LUSAKA, Zambia (Reuters) — Zambia will hold general and presidential elections Oct. 27, the electoral commission announced Sunday.

MADRID (Reuters) — The West African nation of Equatorial Guinea held its first parliamentary elections in more than 10 years Sunday. Results were not yet available.

Failings Seen In Soviet Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

ter, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in a radio interview, described it as "a very welcome step," but he said Soviet insistence on counting British and French nuclear deterrent systems remained a chief obstacle.

Britain said it would study the full texts of Mr. Andropov's offer but suggested his remarks did not appear to represent a fundamental shift.

"The Russians are still seeking to maintain a monopoly of the ground-launched, longer-range intermediate missiles while preventing the deployment in Europe of any comparable American weapons," the Foreign Office said.

French officials declined immediate comment. The newspaper *Le Monde*, the most influential in France, criticized the initiative as a move to gain time.

In Amsterdam, the foreign minister, Hans van den Broek described the proposal in a radio interview as "not sensational."

"I hope the Andropov statements find their way to the negotiating table at Geneva and thus are not just used for influencing public opinion," he said.

Portugal's prime minister, Mario Soares, on Saturday urged the West to give careful consideration to the Soviet offer.

"There is something new in the recent proposals by Andropov," Mr. Soares said during a two-day visit to Rome.

"Portugal is in agreement with Italy, France and Spain in opposing unilateral Western disarmament," Mr. Soares added.

In Japan, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone called the plan "good news" and told reporters "it raises the possibility of nuclear disarmament talks on a global basis."

There was no immediate official reaction from China.

2d Swiss Shell Blast Kills 4

The Associated Press

ZURICH — A shell apparently lost during Swiss Army training exercises in the Alps exploded Sunday, killing a woman and her three sons in the second such accident in five weeks, authorities said.

250,000 Marchers in U.S. Commemorate '63 Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

fervent response from the crowd. "Our day has come. Don't let them break your spirit. Hold on to your dream."

The marchers carried official and handmade signs and sported buttons and T-shirts with such messages as: "Hell is War," "Give Back the Earth," "Military Intelligence is a Contradiction in Terms," "Bread, not Bombs," "Remember: 1963-1983" and "A Dream Deferred is No Dream at All."

The style of Saturday's march contrasted sharply in many ways to 1963. Many in the overwhelmingly black crowd of 20 years ago wore suits and ties and dresses. Saturday's marchers, with a higher percentage of whites, came clad in T-shirts and sundresses that made the heat more bearable.

The commercialization of Saturday's event was also evident: Hundreds of peddlers sold sodas at \$1, King pennants, King T-shirts, posters and buttons. Some took orders for taped cassettes of the entire 11-hour march program.

Coretta Scott King, widow of the civil rights crusader, was among the more than 70 speakers. She recalled his opposition to the Vietnam War and stressed the relationship between domestic and foreign policy concerns.

"We must demand justice in Harlem and in the Bronx," she said, "but also in the Philippines. We must demand justice in the barrios of Los Angeles... but also in El Salvador."

Mr. Jackson, who has been traveling the country urging blacks to register to vote, said the Voting Rights Act, passed after the 1963 march, has been "sabotaged," denying blacks their rights.

Although poll taxes, literacy tests and violence no longer keep blacks from voting, he said, new roadblocks have arisen in the form of gerrymandering and arbitrary voter registration practices, especially in the South.

Mr. Jackson, who is considering a campaign for the presidency, was interrupted by cries of "Run, Jesse, run." He told the crowd: "We need not explode through riot, nor implode through drugs. We can have change through elections and not through bloody revolution."

The 1984 presidential contest

was a constant topic Saturday. Some of the major Democratic presidential candidates marched, but none spoke. Speakers and entertainers alike angrily attacked Mr. Reagan's domestic and foreign policies.

Mr. Reagan was vacationing in Santa Barbara, California, but sent a message to march leaders calling the 1963 March on Washington "a noble cause." He added, however, that much more still needs to be done to fulfill King's goal "of a more just, more abundant, more free society."

Organized labor had a substantial contingent at the march, estimated at 50,000 to 60,000 by AFL-CIO officials.

The labor turnout, perhaps one-quarter of the total, represented a dramatic change from 1963, when the AFL-CIO refused to endorse the march.

Women, who were almost overlooked when it came time to prepare the program for the 1963 march, appeared to outnumber the men this time, and their concerns were highly visible.

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The 1984 presidential contest



Flash floods halted traffic near Ustaritz, France.

At Least 36 Are Killed in Flooding In Spanish-French Basque Region

The Associated Press

VITORIA, Spain — Rescue workers discovered four more bodies in the Bilbao area late Sunday, bringing to 36 the number killed in flooding in the Basque region of northern Spain and southern France. It was the worst flooding in the region in 30 years.

The bodies found near Bilbao included those of two civil guardsmen taking part in rescue operations. The bodies of two other guardsmen were found in the town of Llodio earlier in the day.

Officials said the death toll in the three-province Basque country was 27. Four other persons died in Cantabria and Burgos, provinces adjacent to the Basque region. Five persons were killed in southern France, authorities said.

More than a dozen persons were still reported missing in the Spanish Basque country and four in the French Basque country.

Begin Tells Israeli Cabinet He Will Resign

(Continued from Page 1)

strive for Menachem Begin to continue leading the government and the nation.

The cabinet apparently was caught completely off guard when, after having completed routine cabinet business, Mr. Begin made the announcement.

Mr. Begin offered no reasons or explanations for his decision, according to Mr. Porat, but Mr. Levy said he cited "personal reasons" without elaborating on them.

Despite the political turmoil the announcement caused, it did not appear there would be any immediate impact on the course of the Israeli government. Defense Minister Moshe Arens said Mr. Begin's decision would not affect the plans

for the Israeli Defense Forces to pull back from its present positions in Lebanon to a new line along the Awa River.

The Foreign Ministry also announced there were no changes in plans for Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany to visit Israel on Wednesday.

What lay behind Mr. Begin's resignation decision was murky, but according to Israel Radio he told the cabinet he no longer felt he could function properly as the head of Israel's government.

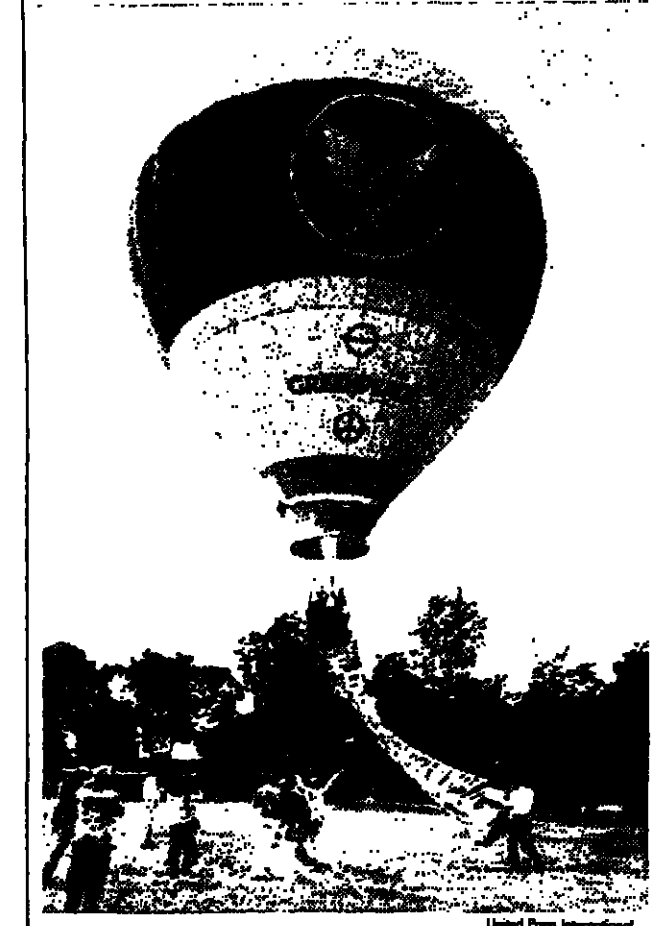
There were strong hints that Mr. Begin was physically and emotionally worn out.

Moreover, the last few months have been particularly difficult for

Mr. Begin. The country has faced mounting economic troubles that led this month to an abrupt currency devaluation and protracted cabinet negotiations aimed at cutting the budget and raising revenues by about \$1 billion.

If Mr. Begin does leave public life, his most likely successor as Prime Minister in the present government is believed to be Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. But he is widely seen as an interim figure, unlikely to remain at the head of an Israeli government for long.

Mr. Arens, the defense minister, whose stature and popularity have steadily risen this year, is not eligible because he is not a member of the Knesset, the Israeli parliament.



Two members of Greenpeace lift off in West Berlin.

Greenpeace Balloon Over Berlin Protests 4 Powers' Nuclear Tests

The Associated Press

BERLIN — The environmental organization Greenpeace launched a hot-air balloon over the city Sunday to protest against nuclear tests by the four Berlin powers.

"The major nuclear powers: the U.S., the U.S.S.R., France and the United Kingdom, jointly control the air space over Berlin, and the city therefore provides a unique focus for demonstrating against these testing nations simultaneously," a statement released by Greenpeace in London said.

Aboard the balloon, a Greenpeace craft named Trinity, were Gerd Leopold, 32, a West German, and John Sprange, 26, from Britain. The balloon took off from a soccer field in the British sector and drifted over to the Soviet-occupied part of the city.

After landing, the two Greenpeace members were questioned by the East Berlin authorities and returned to West Berlin. It was not immediately clear what the East Germans would do with the balloon. Greenpeace sent telegrams to the heads of state of all four testing nations, "expressing its concern that the testing of nuclear weapons has contributed to a situation in which the nuclear powers could destroy the earth many times over, and urged them to immediately resume negotiations aimed at the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty," the group said.

AMERICAN TOPICS

A Twice-Weekly Survey Compiled by Our Staff

Reagan Watch

While Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, gropes with the bumpy gap in dealing with criticism from Barbara Honneger, presidential aides have arranged for President Ronald Reagan to be spared what one of them reportedly called "unnecessary news stories."

To avoid the negative news stories the president abhors, four top aides — James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff; Michael K. Deaver, the deputy chief of staff; Edwin Meese 3d, counsel to the president; and William P. Clark, the national security adviser — who rarely see eye to eye on anything, agreed to be unavailable for interviews while the president is on vacation.

Frustrated reporters are encamped 25 miles away from Rancho del Cielo, the Ranch in the Sky, the Reagan's ranch in California. So the CBS crew has obtained an astronomer's telescope so it can film the ranch through a 40,000-millimeter lens. Since the arrival of this so-called "Penetrator," Nancy Reagan has added curtains to the bathroom windows in the five-room house.

Elsewhere...

Pressing on with the dramatic budget-slashing that marked his first seven months in office, California's Republican governor, George Deukmejian, a Reagan disciple in trying to cut the size of government, is set to block moves by the Democratic-controlled state Legislature to spend \$900 million restoring



George Deukmejian

some of the state's pioneering health and welfare programs. Last month, Mr. Deukmejian vetoed more than \$1 billion in proposed spending and blocked a plan for a tax increase.

Democrats say a Deukmejian-backed reapportionment plan could lead to "Armageddon" for their party, a wholesale loss of seats in Congress and the state Legislature.

Deukmejian has called a special election on the plan in December. The plan, drafted by Republicans, aims to undo the advantages gained by Democrats when they held the State House in Sacramento.

The Democrats have brought out an old warhorse, Jesse M. Unruh, to manage what they regard as a fight for political survival. Mr. Unruh, credited with saying "Money is the mother's milk of politics," is leading a fund-raising drive among special interest groups seeking influence in the State Legislature.

Publish and Perish

The Reagan administration is trying to stifle leaks that greatly expanded the number of officials required to get prior government approval for writings that contain classified information or deal even with nonsecret intelligence matters.

New Justice Department regulations cover all government employees with high-level security clearances. Previously, only employees in intelligence-related work had to submit material for approval.

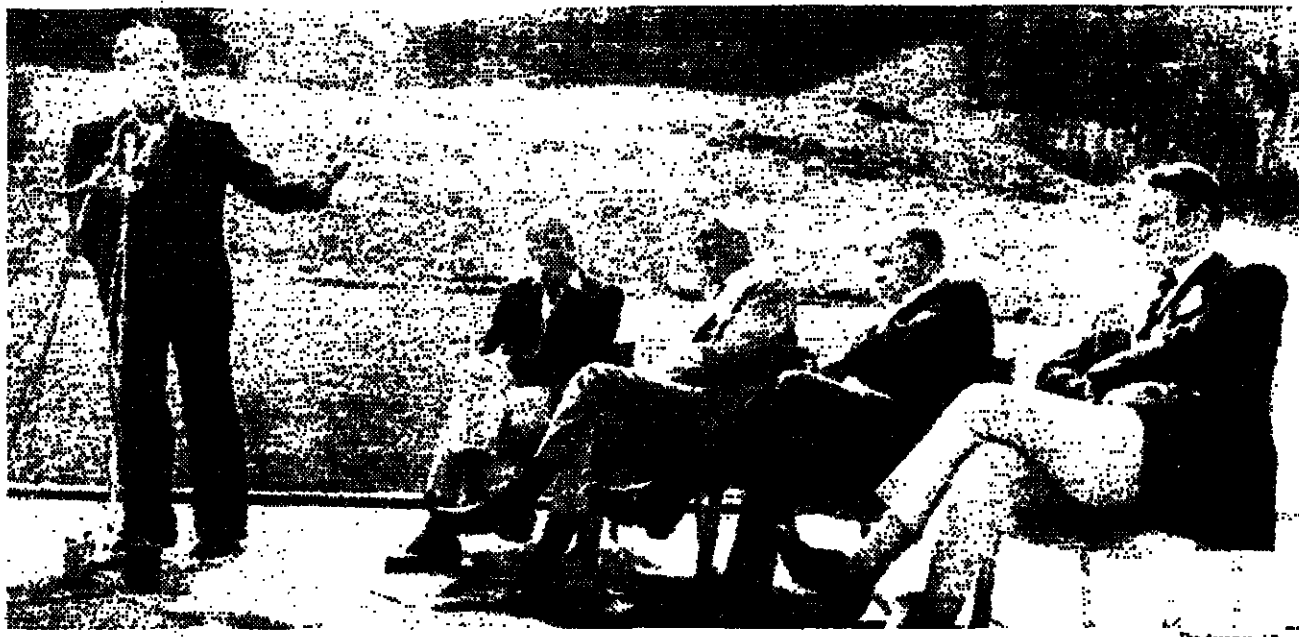
The new rules require employees to sign an agreement that they will forfeit royalties on any writings or speeches that violate the prepublication rule. A precedent for the forfeiture was set in 1980, when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Frank Snapp, a former Central Intelligence Agency officer, had violated secrecy agreements with his book "Decent Interval."

Officials covered by the rules will not be able to discuss classified information or nonclassified intelligence matters with a lawyer or publisher without government approval.

Notes on People

Rosalynn Carter has joined the board of directors of Gannett Co. Inc., the giant media conglomerate. Mrs. Carter, who has no other formal business affiliations, is working on her autobiography, due to be published next year. Caroline Kennedy has a job in New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, working in the film and TV office, where current productions include a program on Manet. The program is based on the recent Manet retrospective in Paris, which is coming to the Met in September. Ronald S. Lander, who was appointed deputy assistant secretary of defense in January, describes his position as "on-the-job training." Mr. Lander, the second son of Estee Lauder, founder of the cosmetics company, told an interviewer that he wanted an appointive job in government after energetically raising funds for the Reagan campaign in 1980. Although his only previous experience was as an executive in Estee Lauder Inc., he said that the Pentagon seemed to offer the right position. From "The Joint Chiefs of Staff on down," he said, "no one ever comes to any administration who has ever done the job before." The children of Florence Thompson, 79, whose careworn, resolute face became a symbol of dignity amid grinding poverty in the Depression, are appealing for help for her. Mrs. Thompson was a 32-year-old widow with six children, supporting them by picking peas in California, when she was photographed in 1936 by Dorothea Lange. She never made any money from the famous picture, and now her children are seeking funds to avoid sending their mother, who has cancer, to die in a nursing home.

Americana
The snail darter, a tiny rare fish that blocked completion of the huge Tellico Dam in Tennessee for two years, has swum back from extinction. Because the species was believed to exist only in the vicinity of the \$137-million dam, it took an act of Congress in 1978 to allow the dam to be finished despite environmentalists' protests. Now snail darters have been found elsewhere, and federal wildlife officials have taken it off the endangered species list.



Gerald R. Ford meets the press. To his left: Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, James Callaghan, Helmut Schmidt, Malcolm Fraser.

Ford Urges Reagan to Cut Spending, Raise Taxes

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

VAIL, Colorado — Former President Gerald R. Ford urged the Reagan administration to "stretch out" payments for its military buildup, to reduce domestic spending and to consider tax increases in order to reduce federal budget deficits.

The former president joined Saturday with the former leaders of West Germany, France, Britain and Australia in warning the deficits a threat to the world economy.

They were meeting in this Rocky Mountain resort at Mr. Ford's invitation, to participate in the second annual Gerald R. Ford World Forum sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute, a research organization in Washington. The meeting, attended by 50 corporate heads, was closed to the press and public. Mr. Ford discussed his views on the

deficits at a subsequent news conference.

Mr. Ford said at the meeting that one way to reduce the deficits, which the administration believes will exceed \$200 billion in the 1983 fiscal year, would be "stretch out" spending for arms development programs. Another, he said, would be to abandon plans to index taxes beginning in 1986. He also mentioned the possibility of an import duty on crude oil, participants said.

Administration officials, led by President Ronald Reagan, have strongly resisted the notion of further tax increases to balance the budget. Mr. Reagan has said that indexation will not be dropped.

Mr. Ford is also known to believe that the Reagan administration should accelerate its efforts to reach an arms agreement with the Soviet Union.

Concern about the U.S. budget deficits was a major topic of discussion among former Chancellor Hel-

mut Schmidt of West Germany, former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, former Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain and former Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of Australia.

They all said that deficits as currently estimated are intolerable. Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Fraser referred to them as a "menace," and all of the leaders except Mr. Giscard d'Estaing agreed that the deficits should be reduced by a combination of increased taxes and lowered spending.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who turned out to be the most sympathetic to the Reagan administration, expressed the view that budget deficits should be trimmed primarily by controlling expenses, because taxes are already too high.

Mr. Schmidt said that the high unemployment and stagnation that had dominated the economies in Europe and in North America for

the past few years constitute "a political menace" comparable to the one that preceded the rise of Hitler in Germany in the early 1930s.

In general, Mr. Schmidt appeared to be the most critical among the foreign leaders of U.S. policy-making and policy-makers. He also said that the last two economic summits at Versailles and Williamsburg failed because they did not prevent a further deterioration of the Western alliance.

Among Asian participants at the conference, a major informal topic of discussion was Mr. Reagan's plans to visit the Philippines this fall, following the assassination Aug. 21 of the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr. Mr. Fraser said he hoped that Reagan could still make the trip, which holds important symbolism for the region, but noted the emergence of a security problem.

U.S. Sees Salvadoran Forces Gaining on Rebels

By Michael Geder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has received a new intelligence report saying government troops in El Salvador have seized the initiative from leftist guerrillas.

Administration officials described the general tone of the report as "cautiously optimistic" about the government forces' long-term chances. But, the officials said, the assessment assumed U.S. "consistency" in continuing to supply economic and military aid and training.

The report warned that rebel forces would probably soon make a dramatic counterattack or undertake some other attention-getting action, possibly including attacks on U.S. advisers in El Salvador, in an attempt to regain credibility and support as a fighting force.

The interagency analysis, prepared under the direction of the Central Intelligence Agency with Pentagon and State Department participation, was delivered to Mr. Reagan in the last two weeks, administration officials said.

White House policymakers were said to be "encouraged" both by the CIA report and a separate assessment by military officers assigned to the White House who make frequent trips to Central America. Their report reached similar conclusions.

The military assessment was made after the CIA report arrived

at the White House, sources said, in part because some officials were concerned that the administration might become too euphoric over the agency's appraisal.

Although the military report backed the general CIA findings, the officials said, it placed additional emphasis on the likelihood of a new attack by the guerrillas.

Officials said the reports were read in the White House as signs that administration policy was working and was beginning to pay "a return on the investment" of millions of dollars in economic and military aid, military training and stepped-up diplomatic activity.

The officials, who said there was now a "clear consensus" within the intelligence community that Salvadoran government forces "are on the offensive and have seized the initiative," hope that the new assessments will bolster the case for congressional approval of administration aid requests.

An official who visits the region frequently contended that the situation had improved dramatically since last year. Both the CIA and White House reports attribute the improvement to several factors.

These included continued training of Salvadoran troops by U.S. Army specialists; re-enlistment bonuses; communications traffic from Cuba and Nicaragua, directing the guerrillas to undertake such actions. Sources said it was possible that the rebels would attack U.S. trainers or facilities, try to shoot down a

plane, attack leading Salvadoran government figures or launch highly visible hit-and-run military attacks throughout the country. They said that security has been tightened but some such attacks are hard to guard against.

White House officials say they fear that such tactics, reminiscent of the 1968 Tet offensive in Vietnam, will cause a "hysterical reaction," as one official put it, among congressional critics of administration policy. They worry that it could lead to even stronger efforts to cut off or sharply reduce military aid to El Salvador.

Intelligence officials have said recently that it is highly likely that the improved performance of the 25,000-man Salvadoran Army has knocked the 6,000 or so armed guerrillas off balance and made it more difficult for them to coordinate actions and to regroup. A demonstration that the government forces can hold territory and keep the pressure on will have important impact, they said.

But they also said that it was not clear that the government has really taken a toll on the guerrillas in terms of knocking men and equipment out of action.

It is widely expected in Washington, however, that the guerrillas will do something soon to regain credibility and support, both within El Salvador and among their backers in Eastern Europe, Cuba and Nicaragua.

An official contended that there was "evidence" to support the warning, presumably interpreted as communications traffic from Cuba and Nicaragua, directing the guerrillas to undertake such actions.

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U.S. plane, attack leading Salvadoran government figures or launch highly visible hit-and-run military attacks throughout the country. They said that security has been tightened but some such attacks are hard to guard against.

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U.S. Telephone Workers End Strike

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Communications Workers of America ended its 22-day nationwide telephone strike Sunday and said the system's 675,000 workers will be back on the job by Monday at the latest.

"The CWA strike against the Bell system is over," the union spokesman, Duane Trecker, said early Sunday. He spoke after final contract agreements were reached with Bell of Pennsylvania and Western Electric installation workers.

"These are tentative agreements," said Mr. Trecker, "but we've shaken hands."

The tentative three-year national contract provides for a 16.4 percent average wage increase over the life of the agreement and for improvements in employment security. The union said the package is valued at more than \$3 billion in salary, pension and benefits improvements.

The walkout has had little effect on basic telephone service, although it has curtailed installations and repair work.

December 1983

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Herald Tribune
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Emergency Power Rule Will Be Lifted in Chile

SANTIAGO — Chile's military government has lifted the state of emergency and granted the return of 1,160 more exiles, continuing the political relaxation begun by the interior minister, Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes, after his appointment earlier this month.

The government announced Friday night that the state of emergency imposed after the coup that brought General Augusto Pinochet to power Sept. 11, 1973, would end Monday.

Diplomats said Saturday, however, that while the ending of emergency powers had great political significance it would have little practical effect. General Pinochet will retain sweeping powers under a constitution approved by referendum in 1980.

The list of exiles who can return, published Saturday, was the second issued in a week with more than 1,000 names.

The lifting of the state of emergency and the prompt return of thousands of exiles were among demands made by opposition leaders in a meeting Thursday with Mr. Jarpa, and it followed anti-government violence earlier this month in which 24 persons were killed.

Beginning Monday, restrictions on night driving will be removed and the military authorities will no longer be able to impose curfews, but the constitution allows the gov-

ernment to detain people for five days without charges, exile them, and ban meetings or new publications.

The five party leaders in the Democratic Alliance urged Mr. Jarpa to abolish the article of the constitution that gives the government special powers. Mr. Jarpa said he did not want to use it often but made no other commitment.

The list of exiles was published as one of the most prominent exiles, the former justice minister, Jaime Castillo, returned Saturday to a reception by a crowd of 500 people that chanted anti-government slogans.

Mr. Castillo, president of the Chilean human rights commission when he was expelled for the second time in August 1981, was among more than 1,000 exiles who have returned recently.

The alliance, which publicly demands the resignation of General Pinochet and a return to democracy in 18 months, presented Mr. Jarpa with a list of eight measures.

They included an end to the state of emergency, the return of all exiles, the legalization of political parties, the passing of an electoral law and guarantees for freedom of expression and assembly.

Mr. Jarpa said that many of the demands, including legalization of political parties, could be met soon. But he criticized the alliance's call for a new day of protest Sept. 8.

Salvadoran Rebels Express Skepticism On U.S. Commitment to Seek Accord

By William D. Montalbano
Los Angeles Times Service

PANAMA CITY — On the eve of their first substantive meeting with the U.S. special envoy to Central America, Salvadoran rebels rejected participation in scheduled elections in El Salvador and voiced skepticism about the U.S. commitment to a negotiated settlement of the civil war.

Two members of the four-man rebel negotiating team said Saturday that there was no prospect that their meeting with Richard B. Stone could produce a cease-fire in the war, which is believed to have claimed more than 40,000 lives since 1979.

Mr. Stone, who was to leave Washington on Sunday, is to meet with the rebels within the next few

days at a site both sides are pledged not to disclose in advance.

The negotiation positions of the United States, the Salvadoran government and the rebels appear to weigh heavily against the success of Mr. Stone's peace-seeking effort.

"We are skeptical, not to say pessimistic," said Mario Aguinaldo, a Communist member of the rebel delegation who represents the guerrillas' military steering committee.

Guillermo Ungo, a Social Democrat who heads the Democratic Revolutionary Front, the political arm of the Salvadoran guerrilla organization, said: "We don't believe there is a willingness on the part of the United States to negotiate."

Mr. Stone's mission is to act as a mediator between the rebels and the Salvadoran government in seeking to arrange leftist participation in national elections scheduled for the first quarter of 1984.

The rebels insist that the United States is a principal in the Salvadoran drama and must participate as a principal in any peace talks.

"We believe the United States could contribute to solving the conflict," Mr. Ungo said, "just as it has contributed to aggravating it."

The guerrillas argue that meaningful elections are possible only after a transitional period in which dissident forces are incorporated into Salvadoran society and exercise a share of power.

The idea of power-sharing is rejected by both the United States and major political forces in El Salvador, which contend that the only way for power to be apportioned democratically is through elections.

"We don't oppose elections," Mr. Ungo said. "On the contrary, we believe they are necessary, so long as there are full guarantees of participation. Elections already have been postponed. There is no

reason why they could not be postponed again."

The United States has pressed El Salvador to hold presidential elections before the end of 1983, but organizational and financial problems, as well as political disputes, have pushed them back into the first part of 1984.

Mr. Ungo and Mr. Aguinaldo criticized what they called the paradoxical approach of the Reagan administration: calling for peace while increasing the U.S. military presence in Central America.

U.S. Sets Inquiry On Refugee Aid To El Salvador

The Associated Press

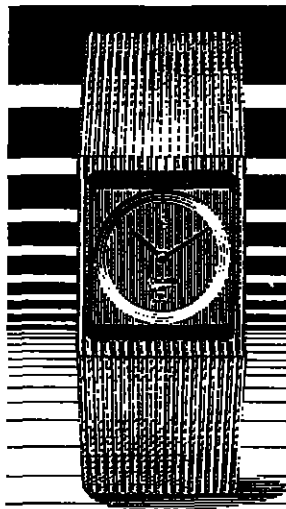
SAN SALVADOR — The U.S. Embassy in San Salvador has announced it is investigating reports that some U.S. funds intended to help feed war refugees have been diverted by the Salvadoran Army to feed soldiers.

The embassy announcement Friday came after a source close to the Salvadoran military high command said the money, provided under an Agency for International Development program, had been diverted to feed troops in eastern San Vicente province. U.S. legislation prohibits the use of humanitarian food aid to feed soldiers.

An embassy spokesman said there was "no concrete information" indicating the army was diverting food.

"Given the absence of a packaged field ration," he said, "obviously we are not in a position to deny that no food has ever been diverted. We are looking into the matter."

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Marching: 1963, 1983

No one thought it would be, and it wasn't. Saturday's civil rights march in Washington was not the march of 1963. The march of Aug. 27, 1983, was less focused, less thematic, less morally intense. It was also more political in a particular sense. There were stretches, hearing the rhetoric — the boilerplate, really — that some of its speakers thought fitting for the occasion, when you might have imagined you were sitting through those preliminary, time-killing sessions at a Democratic National Convention when speaker after speaker jumps up and down on the Republican adversary.

Down with Reagan! — that was the message. We do not speak as particular admirers of the Reagan administration's attitude toward civil rights. But we do think that so far as the fulfillment of Martin Luther King Jr.'s dream is concerned, anyone who believes that the Reagan government is the problem and that its replacement is the solution is living a different kind of dream: a pipedream.

Precisely because the terrain has become so much more complicated than it once was, because so many different interests and values and claims have come into conflict in the drive to fulfill the promise of racial justice, a renewal of the essentially simple and unassailable moral proposition involved was a good and necessary idea. There were many speakers who, in various parts of their speeches, did handsomely recapture and rekindle the commitment that the 1963 march was all about.

The Reverend Jesse Jackson himself, speak-

ing eloquently of progress made and new challenges yet to be overcome ("Apartheid — illegal segregation — is over. But 20 years later we do not have equality. We have moved in, now we must move up..."), called attention to the classic, mean irony. Progress inevitably reveals new barriers and troubles, or, more exactly, it reveals barriers and troubles that one did not even have the luxury of addressing before when so many stark, elementary injustices had yet to be addressed.

With or without romance and nostalgia, it is almost impossible to recreate the mood and condition of civil rights in 1963 with any fidelity. Few now remember the apprehension that seized both blacks and whites as to whether such a march could be peaceable. How much the nation was to experience and learn — much of it bloody and painful — about the politics of mass mobilization in the years to follow. And how innocent and gentle that 1963 march now seems in retrospect.

Our sense of Saturday's march is that — unsurprisingly, given the horrendous difficulties and the great disappointments attending the current effort to achieve social and racial justice in America — it revealed a movement that has yet to find its most persuasive theme and its voice. We also believe that the act of assembly was essential and that the fundamental commitment it honored is as alive and compelling today as it was in the days when Martin Luther King Jr. lived.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Arms Control Stirrings

Is Kenneth Adelman trying to rearm the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, or merely to disarm its critics? It is too early to tell, and it is probably wise to be skeptical, but at least the bureaucratic buncing has stopped and constructive changes seem under way.

When Mr. Adelman was nominated in January the agency was being described as a basket case after two years of purges, right-wing sniping and administration neglect — and he was a critic of arms control. It took him three months to win confirmation from the Senate. Four months later he is trying to convince Congress that he favors arms control and that the administration gives it high priority. Its prior priority could hardly have been lower.

When he was named, the arms control agency's budget had been cut 30 percent. A third of its 28 top positions were vacant. Research funds had been slashed from \$6 million a year to \$1 million. Its arms control library, the largest in the country, had been shipped to a university. Its central records office was wiped out, something tantamount to a lobotomy. Most damaging, the operations analysis division had been abolished and its staff scattered, along with its computer hardware and software. That prevents the agency from doing the classified studies that have been described as "the only resource within the government that

could keep the Pentagon honest and pose hard questions in inter-agency debates."

Since then President Reagan has asked Congress to increase the agency's \$21 million budget — by only \$2 million; but, compared with brutal cuts, any increase would look rosy. The agency's four assistant directors are to have the rank of the assistant secretaries of state and defense they deal with. The professional staff of 154 is to go up 25.

This is minimal good news. The agency's research and analysis enables it to function effectively as an advocate of arms control in adversarial inter-agency debates. It is unclear whether Mr. Adelman has the commitment and the stature to play that role or even to regain the research capability that might make it possible. The half dozen new arms control proposals of recent months appear to come from the White House and the State Department rather than the agency. Most seem to have been designed to move Congress on the MX and other military appropriations or to reduce the Soviet-U.S. chill enough to make a Reagan-Andropov summit meeting conceivable. But none go far enough to achieve significant arms control agreement. It is only with that kind of undertaking that Mr. Adelman can become a force for disarmament.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Discouragement in Poland

Solidarity has lost steam, and this is partly a consequence of the pope's recent visit when he advised the underground leadership to avoid confrontation and to seek a dialogue.

General Jaruzelski is no nearer winning the hearts and minds of the Polish people who at best remain sullen and indifferent toward the regime. However, the populace has tired after three years of riots, protests and demonstrations. Daily life is hard at a time of food shortages, so there is no strong stomach even for nonviolent protest.

The Russians may not be altogether reassured about the situation, but the Kremlin can do little about it. In the general's defense it can be said that he has kept the Russians out, as intervention would have had disastrous consequences for the Polish people.

It is too early to dismiss Solidarity as a spent force. It only requires a spark to rekindle an upsurge of protest. The Polish authorities are only too aware of the danger, as there are reports the authorities are discussing how far they can allow food prices to rise without causing protests. It was the attempt to raise meat prices more than three years ago that brought the birth of Solidarity.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Japan and Armed Deterrence

The just-released 1983 white paper on defense says that the global balance of power would shift in favor of the Soviet Union if its present rate of military expansion is left unchecked. The world has been spared another all-out war so far solely because nuclear as well

as conventional weapons have acted as a deterrent. Peace has rested on a fragile balance of power between the West, led by the United States, and the East, headed by the Soviet Union. If and when this power balance is broken, frightening consequences will follow.

The white paper stresses that Japan, as a member of the West, must make every effort to help maintain the global balance of power.

The Japanese people tend to shy away from any discussion of national defense. They take the attitude that if they ignore the subject altogether, they will be left in peace. Such head-in-the-sand thinking is dangerous.

The government needs to make an effort to get the people to accept that a strong defense is their best insurance against an aggressor.

—The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo).

Mitterrand and America

During the Resistance François Mitterrand developed a deep admiration for Anglo-Saxons. Unlike General de Gaulle, whose resentment of America began in that period, Mr. Mitterrand feels genuine gratitude. To this he adds an awareness of basic solidarity. For him the alliance is not an academic notion; it is essential, since it guarantees the survival of an ancient civilization that gave rise to the rule of law. Still, the Americans are not as he would like them to be, that is, loyal to their ideals. His disappointment is proportional with his expectation — considerable.

Basically, nevertheless, France under Mr. Mitterrand has chosen sides clearly in its analysis of the East-West power balance.

—J.-M. Colombani in Le Monde (Paris).

FROM OUR AUG. 29 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Organized Labor Backs Bryan

LONDON — "The Morning Post," alluding to the American Presidential election, says, "The American Federation of Labor and its affiliated societies have apparently decided that Mr. Bryan is the candidate most deserving of their support, and in addition to the support of organized labor, Mr. Bryan can perhaps count on the general wave of radical sentiment which has swept over the country. But on the other hand Mr. Taft can claim that he is prepared to carry on President [Theodore] Roosevelt's progressive policy. The tremendous power of the business world must be borne in mind, and it is probable that in this quarter Mr. Bryan is still regarded as a deluded visionary and a dangerous charlatan."

1933: A Roosevelt Adviser Resigns

NEW YORK — Professor Raymond Moley, long regarded as chief of the President's "brain-trust," has caused a sensation in political and official circles by resigning his post as assistant secretary of state to become associated with Vincent Astor, close friend of Mr. Roosevelt, in a new weekly magazine which will emphasize government and politics. Moley's retirement from a post in which he was one of the closest advisers of the President is seen in some circles as the result of differences between him and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, differences which were acute during the London Economic Conference. In other quarters it is reported that Moley's views were too conservative even for the President.

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The National Interest: Moral Authority and New Rules

By Marcus Raskin

WASHINGTON — Today the Russians have a number of incentives to give up their place in the nuclear *jolie à deux* with America. The brutal invasion of Afghanistan has turned into a gigantic flop that has cost the Soviet reputation dearly in the Third World. The increasing cost of armaments to the Soviets, evidenced by the ever larger share they take of Soviet GNP, is a sign of deep strain between consumer demand and defense production.

The yearning among young people for a freer life and the increasing official tolerance in Moscow for open expression of popular discontent, even among workers, are obvious signs of internal pressures on the ruling Communist Party gerontocracy.

The Soviet Union seems to be entering a period of ferment, when it will be attracted to options that allow it to accommodate change with a minimum of internal upheaval. If America could present the Russians with a new set of policy objectives that were consistent with U.S. interests and with the present character of American society, they would be more likely to respond favorably.

And of course other nations would be quick to see the merit of a system of security that decreased the role of the superpowers as ex cathedra arbiters of world politics.

The world's deteriorating international system should be a warning signal that immediate and dramatic action must be taken to establish new rules of international behavior. In the last nine years there have been at least nine interventions by one nation into another. This international anarchy is breeding disaster.

Policy makers have mistakenly believed that the Western alliance is primarily military. In fact the military aspects of the alliance inevitably lead to greater division among the Western democracies, which are and should be allied by common values and not by common militarism.

Today's NATO "strategy" is more the product of bureaucratic inertia than serious military thinking. Does anyone believe that the U.S. Congress of 1983 would agree to send 7,000 nuclear weapons to Western

Europe — the number that has wound up there virtually by accident? Does anyone believe that the nations of Western Europe would now accept 7,000 nuclear weapons if the United States offered to send them?

The adage that one prepares for war in order to have peace is contradicted by virtually every war in history. If one seeks a platitudinous upon which to base a policy, it would be better to recall William Graham Sumner's phrase, "What we prepare for is what we shall get."

Arms strategists love to play the politics of balance of power. National security bureaucrats and policy makers revel in playing one nation against another. It is thought good for the American national interest if China and the Soviet Union are at sword's point, and advantageous if military and economic dependencies develop between the United States and the Third World. But it is little more than hubris to think that the United States controls the actions even of small nations.

Instead there is a familiar, repetitive cycle. First the United States promises financial and military aid to a Third World country, and with that it pledges, formally or implicitly, unending loyalty — which of course it cannot deliver in practice. The smaller state's leadership then sees the United States as its guarantor for all activities, sometimes including the repression of its own populace, as in the Philippines and Guatemala.

If the client leadership has an expansionary appetite, it takes America's commitments as a blank check for future action. On the other hand, American leaders must soon seek ways to limit commitment, to extricate the United States from those of its client's activities that it does not really want to endorse.

In U.S. relations with Central America, the Reagan administration seeks a military solution through military aid and increased levels of violence, to the detriment of long-term interests. The habit of mind behind that approach also causes America to press Japanese rearmament and to accept Taiwan's arms claims even

though they undercut world stability and U.S. interests in Asia.

National security leaders have failed to take adequate cognizance of the changed meaning of power in international politics.

Thus, American leadership after President Kennedy's death and throughout the Vietnam War committed the cardinal sin of assuming that military force would accomplish political victory. This did not take into account the nature of wars of national resistance and decolonization. The French, for example, "won" the war against the Algerians, but the victory meant nothing politically.

American intervention militarily or covertly in Third World nations increases devastation and in no way will solve their political problems of hunger, oppression, and disease. Nor will increased levels of violence result in stability or in restoring oligarchy to its former dominance.

As Martin Luther King Jr. understood so well, the power of the police in enforcing unjust laws will not be effective where there are movements of large numbers of people. That also applies to international politics.

Statesmen would do well to court moral authority as well as economic and military authority. This does not mean that the United States should militarily overthrow apartheid regimes, or militarily assist liberation movements. It does require a different time clock that will enable us to see international politics in the context of long-term historical change.

America should embrace the human rights principles of Martin Luther King Jr. in its foreign policy. This would mean, for example, embracing the values proclaimed in various covenants on human rights that America has yet to ratify.

The time is propitious for studying one Cold War diplomatic success that allowed the United States to cut its military budget and that guaranteed freedom and stability in Central Europe. I speak of the Austrian state treaty signed in 1955 by the great powers, including the Soviet Union, which resulted in the removal of foreign troops — including Soviet occupation troops — from Austrian soil.

American security would be best served economically and politically if the Warsaw Pact and the NATO alliance initiated discussions to transform regional pact arrangements as the first stage of a world security program that de-emphasizes military forces and places emphasis on disarmament and the construction of a viable international political order.

Who remembers that in 1961 the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to a framework for achieving general and complete disarmament? Known as the McCloy-Zorin agreement, this successful negotiation led to both nations tabling their respective proposals in 1962. Unfortunately, these discussions were superseded by concern with more "realistic" and incremental measures that accepted arms control as the only way to deal with the arms race.

But arms control has a fatal flaw. It guarantees that an arms race will break out with weapons that are not covered by the specific agreement.

It should be recalled that the United Nations was meant to transcend the alliance system so that a world security and disarmament arrangement could be established.

The United Nations is viewed as "a joke" by the hard-headed strategists who have so eagerly brought us to the current impasse in human affairs: America's Tories in the 18th century thought of a United States of America would be a joke, impossible to manage, because it would be impossible to meld the interests of conflicting peoples. But isn't the arms race and the current, mad international situation the cruel joke?

The reality is that if the United Nations did not exist, it would have to be created. It is the place where the world seeks to find a means of expressing its highest aspirations and its real needs, bringing both into a forum in which practical, positive results are possible.

Let's put it to the world's peoples whether they want more of what we've had since 1945, or more of what we dreamed of when the UN Charter was drafted. Those with the hubris to believe that the status quo would prevail in such a debate mirrored both human nature and the deep anxieties of the first age in human history that can realistically be described as perhaps the last age in human history.

Even now, I remember this vividly. But today I have more hope that my grandchildren won't have any idea what I'm talking about.

The Washington Post.

This is the second of two articles. The writer, a senior fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies, contributed this column to The Washington Post.



Martin Luther King Jr. speaking in 1963.

A Long Way Still to Go

By Courtland Milloy

WASHINGTON — Twenty years from now I'll tell my grandchildren about the March of '63, and how we marched, amen, to the Mall, again, and one of them is sure to ask why? Lord knows, child.

When I arrived at the Mall, the gospel sounds of "Sweet Home in the Rock" were beckoning brothers and sisters, and suddenly I felt a special invitation to join in. I hadn't seen a crowd so integrated since the Redskins carried the Superbowl trophy down Pennsylvania Avenue.

Here was Joseph Rollins, a 75-year-old retired postal worker from Cairo, Illinois, who marched 20 years ago. "White people used to put their dogs on me and laugh about it," he said. "You couldn't call on the law because they were the law. All we had was the Lord. Now, look around: white walking hand-in-hand with black. I still feel uncomfortable shaking the white man's hand, but that's the way the younger people have to keep the struggle going."

And here was Kelsey Beshears, 85, from St. Joseph, Missouri, who had also marched in 1963. You talk to the old folks for a while, and historical perspective comes into view.

"I just wanted to relieve some of what happened 20 years ago," she said from her wheelchair. "The enthusiasm builds up and hope is high. It's a little more sophisticated than it was 20 years ago, because then people were operating from the gut. Now it's from the heart."

I began to feel better with each person I met. Okay, so nobody likes Ronald Reagan. But no one was consumed with hate. What did show was an undercurrent of frustration and a sense that even though much had been accomplished, the marchers still had a long way to go.

Elbert Ransom Jr., a District of Columbia government employee and

cousin of Medgar Evers, the slain civil rights leader, told me he thought it was a "shame" people felt compelled to march in 1963. For all the changes that have occurred, he said, some things have stayed the same.

Here is a man who rode the same bus line to school as Rosa Parks, who sang in the choir at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama, next to Coretta Scott King while Dr. King preached.

On Mr. Ransom's office wall is a 1968 Chicago newspaper clipping of him and Jesse Jackson protesting outside a real estate firm.

"The issues for blacks are the same as they were not just in 1963 but 1953 — jobs," Mr. Ransom said. "We were lulled into believing that once we got an education, good jobs would follow. But overt discrimination has been replaced by subtle segregation."

The Reverend C.T. Vivian came in over the loudspeaker, saying that the "voice of freedom that was heard 20 years ago has been replaced with a voice of violence that speaks a racist language," and that there is a "voice of silence from the White House when there should be a demand for justice." At that point I remembered C.T. Vivian from television footage back during the 1960s.

He didn't get much applause Saturday, but then I don't think many people knew he took one of the most brutal beatings ever administered by Southern white policemen. Every time he took a step toward the voter registration table in the Dallas County, Alabama, courthouse, a deputy sheriff would club him to the ground. And C.T. Vivian would get up and take two more steps.

Even now, I remember this vividly. But today I have more hope that my grandchildren won't have any idea what I'm talking about.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

For a Federal Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka, like nearby India, consisted of several kingdoms before it was colonized. The British, masters of "divide and rule," had no intention of uniting the peoples in their colonies. India was unified for the first time in thousands of years, under the leadership of Mohandas Gandhi, during its struggle for independence.

Unification did not take place in Sri Lanka. When independence came in 1948, the minority Tamils in the north and east were not integrated.

The Muslims of British India demanded and obtained a separate nation. In Sri Lanka, the Tamils trusted the majority Sinhalese, and integration was gradually taking place until, in 1966, Sinhalese was made the only official language of Sri Lanka. Only Tamils and Marxists opposed the language act.

The concern of Tamils that they could lose their cultural identity is understandable. So their main political party asked, using peaceful methods only, for a federal government, as in India. It was the refusal by successive governments to grant this demand, or even to consider it, that led to the present radical demand for a separate Tamil nation.

The sad truth is that the Sinhalese-

Alfonso and Iron Horse

Regarding accidentally inverted "75 and 50 Years Ago" extracts from Aug. 19, 1908 and 1933 (HIT, Aug. 19):

King Alfonso XIII was cheered in Bilbao in 1908 and not in 1933, by which time he had abdicated and was no longer in Spain.

BERNARD SINSHEIMER

Boulogne, France.

Lou Gehrig, the "Iron Horse," retired in 1939, having played for the Yankees since the early 1920s.

GILBERT H. SINSHEIMER

Geneva.

You reversed the 1908 and 1933 items. King Alfonso could not have heard the crafty Basques shout across the Plaza de la República de Beogoia in 1933 because he was by that time in Fontainebleau, France.

As it happened, ex-King Alfonso and Lou Gehrig both died in 1941.

Speaking of Basques, Professor Barbara Mijang (in "What is a Hispanic?" HIT, Aug. 10) writes, "My last name is Spanish." I have written her a postcard saying, "Muxica is Basque, pre-Arian and possibly Cro-Magnon. White, of course."

JUAN BEIZTEGI UGALDE

Zarauz, Spain.

Pakistani Unrest Is Confined — So Far

By William K. Stevens

New York Times Service

KARACHI, Pakistan — Nearly two weeks of anti-government agitation and rioting in the southern Pakistani province of Sindh have posed the first major challenge to President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq's military government since it seized power in a coup six years ago.

But both Western and Pakistani analysts say that unless the agitation spreads northward to the powerful, politically dominant state of Punjab, the challenge is unlikely to constitute a basic threat to the Zia regime.

The outbreak began with a call for civil disobedience by an alliance of eight political parties that have been banned by the government. Protesters in Sindh towns up and down the Indus River valley have attacked, vandalized and set fire to government offices, railway stations, post offices, court houses, state-owned banks and other symbols of government. They have torn up railroad tracks and invaded jails to release prisoners arrested during the rioting.

The goal of the protest is to force an immediate end to martial law, a restoration of the civil rights and democratic institutions suspended by the Zia government, and early elections.

The government has replied with a crackdown in which thousands have been arrested, whole towns taken over by the army, protest leaders jailed or driven underground and more than 100 people sentenced by summary military courts to imprisonment and flogging.

For all that, however, the disruptions have been confined mostly to Sindh, an area that has long been alienated from the rest of the country.

Analysts who have followed the situation closely say they believe it is unlikely that the protest will bring down the government unless it also catches fire in Punjab, the most populous of Pakistan's four provinces.

Punjab dominates the country in almost every way. Nearly two-thirds of Pakistan's people live there in a lush, flat countryside of productive farms and well-to-do, prosperous families. Many of the country's ruling military leaders, including General Zia himself, are Punjabis, and Punjab is the regime's stronghold.



A leader of the Pakistani opposition, Syed Amir Hussain Shah, takes part in an anti-government demonstration in Karachi shortly before his arrest. Four other dissidents were arrested elsewhere in Sindh province, where two weeks of protests have been concentrated.

And so far, protest there has been next to nonexistent.

Sindh, on the other hand, was the home province of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was deposed by General Zia in July 1977 and later executed. Mr. Bhutto's political followers, principally his Pakistan People's Party, have spearheaded the protest by the alliance that calls itself the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy.

"We are sure that this movement will catch hold of the entire nation and that the entire nation will replace the present regime," Hassan Feroz, a leader of the movement, said last week in a telephone interview from an undisclosed place in Karachi where he is in hiding.

Leaders of the protest movement released a statement they said came from Nusrat Bhutto, the former prime minister's widow, who is undergoing medical treatment in Paris, calling on Punjabis to join the revolt.

"Arise, arise, our brothers in Punjab," it said.

Whether that happens or not, the protests are considered to be a serious embarrassment for the Zia re-

gime and are regarded as revealing deep and widespread animosities against the government, at least in Sindh, that close watchers of the situation had not previously detected.

Further, the developments raise questions about what will now happen to the schedule General Zia announced Aug. 12 for returning the country to civilian rule.

Under the general's plan, national elections are to be held by March 1985 under a revised version of the suspended 1973 constitution, in which the president of the country would be given paramount power.

At the same time, martial law would be lifted and civil rights restored.

During most of General Zia's rule, rights have been denied and political opposition effectively squashed. Some analysts had thought the plan's announcement would take some of the steam out of the civil disobedience movement, which had been planned for some weeks to begin Aug. 14. But now they believe it had the opposite effect in Sindh, where opposi-

tion leaders rejected it out of hand. As a prelude to the gradual restoration of civilian rule, elections to local governing bodies have been scheduled for next month in Sindh. But because of the agitation, candidates are declining to run for office.

There is some question whether it will be possible to hold the elections, not only because they might spark more violence but also because some election records were destroyed during the recent unrest.

General Zia has said the elections will go on as scheduled. But if they do not, it would be regarded as a major obstacle to the regime's plans for a return to democratic government.

Analysts say that if only to deal with Sindh separatist feelings, General Zia may be forced to negotiate adjustments in his plan with the very political leaders whose activities he has banned and whom he has jailed in large numbers. If he does not do so and the rebellion spreads to Punjab, they say, the future of the military government, or at least that of General Zia, will be in real danger.

International Bond Prices — Week of August 26

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

RECENT ISSUES

Am	Sec	Yld	Price	Yld	Am	Sec	Yld	Price	Yld
		%		%			%		%
130	Canada Overseas Fin	100	99 1/4	12 1/4	130	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
140	Canada Overseas Fin	100	98 1/4	12 1/4	140	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
150	Canada Overseas Fin	100	97 1/4	12 1/4	150	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
160	Canada Overseas Fin	100	96 1/4	12 1/4	160	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
170	Canada Overseas Fin	100	95 1/4	12 1/4	170	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
180	Canada Overseas Fin	100	94 1/4	12 1/4	180	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
190	Canada Overseas Fin	100	93 1/4	12 1/4	190	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
200	Canada Overseas Fin	100	92 1/4	12 1/4	200	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
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250	Canada Overseas Fin	100	87 1/4	12 1/4	250	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
260	Canada Overseas Fin	100	86 1/4	12 1/4	260	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
270	Canada Overseas Fin	100	85 1/4	12 1/4	270	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
280	Canada Overseas Fin	100	84 1/4	12 1/4	280	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
290	Canada Overseas Fin	100	83 1/4	12 1/4	290	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
300	Canada Overseas Fin	100	82 1/4	12 1/4	300	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4

STRAIGHT BONDS

All Currencies Except DM

Am	Sec	Yld	Price	Yld	Am	Sec	Yld	Price	Yld
		%		%			%		%
130	Canada Overseas Fin	100	99 1/4	12 1/4	130	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
140	Canada Overseas Fin	100	98 1/4	12 1/4	140	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
150	Canada Overseas Fin	100	97 1/4	12 1/4	150	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
160	Canada Overseas Fin	100	96 1/4	12 1/4	160	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
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260	Canada Overseas Fin	100	86 1/4	12 1/4	260	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
270	Canada Overseas Fin	100	85 1/4	12 1/4	270	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
280	Canada Overseas Fin	100	84 1/4	12 1/4	280	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
290	Canada Overseas Fin	100	83 1/4	12 1/4	290	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
300	Canada Overseas Fin	100	82 1/4	12 1/4	300	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4

Gandhi, Losing Votes, Plays on Hindu Emotions

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, in a major shift in political strategy aimed at offsetting her losses due to rising regionalism in India, has embarked on a campaign to generate a wave of Hindu nationalism behind her party in the northern states before the next parliamentary elections.

Targeting the vast Indo-Gangetic plain, which forms the core of Hindu-Aryan India and which traditionally fills more than half the seats in Parliament, Mrs. Gandhi is increasingly appealing to strong religious and linguistic sentiments in what appears to be an effort to arouse opposition against the peripheral, non-Hindu-speaking states that have rebelled against the authority of her governing Congress-I Party.

The opposition alliance, concerned that her strategy could keep the party in power in national elections that may be held as early as next spring, and by January 1985 at the latest, is planning to counter with a campaign accusing the prime minister of indulging in a divisive "politics of communalism" to gain re-election.

Hindus make up 73 percent of India's population of more than 700 million, compared with Moslems' 12 percent. However, only 20 percent of the population speaks Hindi, the indigenous official language, and many ethnic and cultural differences separate the Hindus of the Indo-Gangetic plain from those of other parts of India.

Life in India has long been strained by communal tensions. Although Hindu-Muslim strains have received the most attention, there has recently been an increase in conflict between Hindus and non-Moslem communities, such as Sikhs, and between the different castes of the Hindu religion.

Paradoxically, the traditional roles of the Congress-I Party, the relentless champion of national unity, and the Bharatiya Janata Party, which has always appealed to northern India's nostalgia for the great Hindu empires, appear headed for a reversal.

"The Congress Party has become the defender of Hindu rights overnight," the leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party, Atal Behari Vajpayee, said in an interview. "They're sounding like the RSS." He was referring to the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, an extremist organization of Hindu zealots that espouses racial superiority of the Aryans and the superiority of ancient India.

Her opponents interpret her actions as being intended to create a crisis atmosphere in which Hindu-speaking India should rally around its prime minister to save the Indian union.

In the Punjab, whose population is nearly equally divided between Hindus and Sikhs, several Hindu right-wing groups have sprung up, apparently under the sponsorship of the Congress-I Party, as forums for militant Hindu nationalism.

During the state assembly elections in Jammu and Kashmir in June, Mrs. Gandhi was reported to have had an opportunity to link Congress-I with the ruling Moslem National Conference Party. But she passed up the chance, national conference sources said, so she could be free to pursue the vote in the Jammu portion of the state, which is predominantly Hindu.

The result was an election campaign tinged with religious communalism and marred by some vio-

lence. Congress-I, as expected, lost heavily in Kashmir but made a strong showing in Jammu.

The danger of creating a wave of strong Hindu nationalist sentiment in northern India, besides creating a schism between Hindu India and non-Hindu India, or Hindi-speaking India and non-Hindi-speaking India, is that Mrs. Gandhi could lose control of the movement, and it could grow to challenge the authority of Congress-I, said Pran Chopra, a political scientist with the Center for Policy Research.

"Meanwhile, she would have completely abandoned one segment of the electorate to win over another segment," he said, adding

that the strategy "is not without risks."

Moreover, Mr. Chopra and other political analysts say it is likely to be more difficult to apply the strategy in Bihar or Uttar Pradesh, where there is no militant Sikh movement or Moslem National Conference Party with which to play off the Hindu majority.

The card she would play in Bihar or Uttar Pradesh is not the card of Hindu against Moslem, or Hindu against Sikh, but the card of the Hindu core of India against the fringe of India, said Mr. Chopra.

The purpose, he said, would be to exploit Hindu chauvinism against regionalism and ride the wave to a parliamentary victory.

Soviet Doctors in U.S. File Job Bias Charge

By Richard D. Lyons

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Thirty-four Jewish physicians who live in New York and are political refugees from the Soviet Union have filed a formal complaint with U.S. civil rights officials, charging that they had been prevented from practicing medicine because of discrimination by medical societies and hospitals.

The complaint charges discrimination on the basis of religion, national origin and age.

The physicians, graduates of Soviet medical schools who emigrated to the United States in recent years, said the medical societies and hospitals had denied them entry into the internship and residency programs required in New York and 46 other states before licenses are granted.

While the action Friday directly involves only the 34 doctors here, it is a class-action complaint that is expected to expand to include as many as 1,000 other doctors from the Soviet Union and perhaps as many as 10,000 graduates of foreign medical schools who have been denied admission into postgraduate programs run by several hundred American hospitals.

The spokesman for the group of Soviet emigrants, Dr. Arkady S. Fishman of Manhattan, filed the complaint at the New York district office of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, as the first step of a legal process that is to take it into the federal court system.

Specifically cited in Friday's action as having violated the Civil Rights Act of 1964 were the American Medical Association and several local hospitals.

Dr. John J. Connolly, president of the New York Medical College, one of the hospitals cited in the complaint, denied the charges of discrimination and said that a Jewish doctor who also was an emigrant from the Soviet Union had been accepted into a residency program recently. Dr. Connolly also said that Dr. Fishman had previously complained of discrimination and that the state Civil Rights Commission had denied his claim.

Dr. Fishman said that, in the last 18 months, he had written letters to 800 hospitals, yet had not received one offer.

He and the other doctors took and passed two tests given by the Educational Committee for Foreign Medical Graduates, one in medical knowledge, the other in English. Dr. Fishman and most of the 33 others then took and passed a more difficult and comprehensive examination of medical knowledge given by the Federation of Licensing Examiners, a national organization.

Friday's action follows by a month the filing of a class-action discrimination suit in federal district court in San Francisco by six doctors who are graduates of medical schools in the Philippines.

Cardinal Cooke Is Terminally Ill

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Cardinal Terence Cooke, the archbishop of New York, is terminally ill with leukemia and could die within months, the archdiocese has announced.

Cardinal Cooke, who resigned as the spiritual leader of 1.3 million Roman Catholics in New York, a position he has held since 1968, is a spokesman for the archdiocese. The cardinal is also military vicar for Roman Catholics in the U.S. armed forces.

"The prognosis is that the disease is terminal," the Rev. Peter Finn said. "It's severe and it's moving quickly." The statement came after the archdiocese announced Friday that the 62-year-old cardinal was suffering from "acute secondary leukemia complicated by a chronic lymphoma condition" and that his health had "deteriorated seriously."

The announcement said Cardinal Cooke was taking the news of his illness "with faith and peace of soul." It said that Pope John Paul II, who stayed at the cardinal's chancery residence during his visit to the United States in 1979, had been informed.

40 Sikh Activists Held To Foil Work Stoppage

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — About 40 leaders and activists of Akali Dal, the militant party demanding more powers for Sikhs in India's Punjab state, have been arrested in Kapurthala, 240 miles (385 kilometers) northwest of New Delhi.

The police moved Friday in an attempt to stave off a work stoppage threatened for Monday to press Sikh demands.

ZERO-COUPON BONDS

39	130	Canada Overseas Fin	100	99 1/4	12 1/4	130	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
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102	760	Canada Overseas Fin	100	36 1/4	12 1/4	760	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
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106	800	Canada Overseas Fin	100	32 1/4	12 1/4	800	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
107	810	Canada Overseas Fin	100	31 1/4	12 1/4	810	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
108	820	Canada Overseas Fin	100	30 1/4	12 1/4	820	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
109	830	Canada Overseas Fin	100	29 1/4	12 1/4	830	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
110	840	Canada Overseas Fin	100	28 1/4	12 1/4	840	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
111	850	Canada Overseas Fin	100	27 1/4	12 1/4	850	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
112	860	Canada Overseas Fin	100	26 1/4	12 1/4	860	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
113	870	Canada Overseas Fin	100	25 1/4	12 1/4	870	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
114	880	Canada Overseas Fin	100	24 1/4	12 1/4	880	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
115	890	Canada Overseas Fin	100	23 1/4	12 1/4	890	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
116	900	Canada Overseas Fin	100	22 1/4	12 1/4	900	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
117	910	Canada Overseas Fin	100	21 1/4	12 1/4	910	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
118	920	Canada Overseas Fin	100	20 1/4	12 1/4	920	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
119	930	Canada Overseas Fin	100	19 1/4	12 1/4	930	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
120	940	Canada Overseas Fin	100	18 1/4	12 1/4	940	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
121	950	Canada Overseas Fin	100	17 1/4	12 1/4	950	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
122	960	Canada Overseas Fin	100	16 1/4	12 1/4	960	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
123	970	Canada Overseas Fin	100	15 1/4	12 1/4	970	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
124	980	Canada Overseas Fin	100	14 1/4	12 1/4	980	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
125	990	Canada Overseas Fin	100	13 1/4	12 1/4	990	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
126	1000	Canada Overseas Fin	100	12 1/4	12 1/4	1000	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
127	1010	Canada Overseas Fin	100	11 1/4	12 1/4	1010	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
128	1020	Canada Overseas Fin	100	10 1/4	12 1/4	1020	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
129	1030	Canada Overseas Fin	100	9 1/4	12 1/4	1030	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
130	1040	Canada Overseas Fin	100	8 1/4	12 1/4	1040	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
131	1050	Canada Overseas Fin	100	7 1/4	12 1/4	1050	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
132	1060	Canada Overseas Fin	100	6 1/4	12 1/4	1060	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
133	1070	Canada Overseas Fin	100	5 1/4	12 1/4	1070	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
134	1080	Canada Overseas Fin	100	4 1/4	12 1/4	1080	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
135	1090	Canada Overseas Fin	100	3 1/4	12 1/4	1090	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
136	1100	Canada Overseas Fin	100	2 1/4	12 1/4	1100	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
137	1110	Canada Overseas Fin	100	1 1/4	12 1/4	1110	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
138	1120	Canada Overseas Fin	100	1/4	12 1/4	1120	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
139	1130	Canada Overseas Fin	100	0 1/4	12 1/4	1130	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
140	1140	Canada Overseas Fin	100	0	12 1/4	1140	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
141	1150	Canada Overseas Fin	100	0	12 1/4	1150	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
142	1160	Canada Overseas Fin	100	0	12 1/4	1160	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
143	1170	Canada Overseas Fin	100	0	12 1/4	1170	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
144	1180	Canada Overseas Fin	100	0	12 1/4	1180	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
145	1190	Canada Overseas Fin	100	0	12 1/4	1190	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
146	1200	Canada Overseas Fin	100	0	12 1/4	1200	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
147	1210	Canada Overseas Fin	100	0	12 1/4	1210	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
148	1220	Canada Overseas Fin	100	0	12 1/4	1220	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
149	1230	Canada Overseas Fin	100	0	12 1/4	1230	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
150	1240	Canada Overseas Fin	100	0	12 1/4	1240	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
151	1250	Canada Overseas Fin	100	0	12 1/4	1250	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
152	1260	Canada Overseas Fin	100	0	12 1/4	1260	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
153	1270	Canada Overseas Fin	100	0	12 1/4	1270	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
154	1280	Canada Overseas Fin	100	0	12 1/4	1280	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
155	1290	Canada Overseas Fin	100	0	12 1/4	1290	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
156	1300	Canada Overseas Fin	100	0	12 1/4	1300	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
157	1310	Canada Overseas Fin	100	0	12 1/4	1310	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
158	1320	Canada Overseas Fin	100	0	12 1/4	1320	France	100	101 1/4	11 1/4
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(Continued on Page 6)

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(Continued from Page 5)

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CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Ann	Security	Adm. Price	Per Cent	Cum. Crs.	Comp. Price	Curr. Price
Europe						
520	A 100% 1995 Sep	125	2 Jan 95	98 1/2	100	450-335
518	A 100% 1995 Aug	87	1 Jan 95	98 1/2	100	420-315
516	A 100% 1995 Aug	87	1 Jan 95	98 1/2	100	420-315
514	A 100% 1995 Aug	87	1 Jan 95	98 1/2	100	420-315
512	A 100% 1995 Aug	87	1 Jan 95	98 1/2	100	420-315
510	A 100% 1995 Aug	87	1 Jan 95	98 1/2	100	420-315
508	A 100% 1995 Aug	87	1 Jan 95	98 1/2	100	420-315
506	A 100% 1995 Aug	87	1 Jan 95	98 1/2	100	420-315
504	A 100% 1995 Aug	87	1 Jan 95	98 1/2	100	420-315
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498	A 100% 1995 Aug	87	1 Jan 95	98 1/2	100	420-315
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198	A 100% 1995 Aug	87	1 Jan 95	98 1/2	100	420-315

1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050		2051		2052		2053		2054		2055		2056		2057		2058		2059		2060		2061		2062		2063		2064		2065		2066		2067		2068		2069		2070		2071		2072		2073		2074		2075		2076		2077		2078		2079		2080		2081		2082		2083		2084		2085		2086		2087		2088		2089		2090		2091		2092		2093		2094		2095		2096		2097		2098		2099		2100		2101		2102		2103		2104		2105		2106		2107		2108		2109		2110		2111		2112		2113		2114		2115		2116		2117		2118		2119		2120		2121		2122		2123		2124		2125		2126		2127		2128		2129		2130		2131		2132		2133		2134		2135		2136		2137		2138		2139		2140		2141		2142		2143		2144		2145		2146		2147		2148		2149		2150		2151		2152		2153		2154		2155		2156		2157		2158		2159		2160		2161		2162		2163		2164		2165		2166		2167		2168		2169		2170		2171		2172		2173		2174		2175		2176		2177		2178		2179		2180		2181		2182		2183		2184		2185		2186		2187		2188		2189		2190		2191		2192		2193		2194		2195		2196		2197		2198		2199		2200		2201		2202		2203		2204		2205		2206		2207		2208		2209		2210		2211		2212		2213		2214		2215		2216		2217		2218		2219		2220		2221		2222		2223		2224		2225		2226		2227		2228		2229		2230		2231		2232		2233		2234		2235		2236		2237		2238		2239		2240		2241		2242		2243		2244		2245		2246		2247		2248		2249		2250		2251		2252		2253		2254		2255		2256		2257		2258		2259		2260		2261		2262		2263		2264		2265		2266		2267		2268		2269		2270		2271		2272		2273		2274		2275		2276		2277		2278		2279		2280		2281		2282		2283		2284		2285		2286		2287		2288		2289		2290		2291		2292		2293	
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EUROBONDS

By BOB HAGERTY

New Issues Expected as Market Looks Expensive Against U.S. Treasuries

LONDON — The Eurobond market had a brief bout of optimism this month, but quickly recovered. As the news from New York turned bearish again last week, Eurobonds looked expensive compared with U.S. Treasury paper. "I think the market has just about had its run for a while," said Allan Wilson, an executive director at Continental Illinois Ltd. in London. He predicted a "retrenchment" when trading resumes this week.

In the circumstances, dealers say they expect a light helping of new issues this week.

Likely to be deferred is a planned Eurodollar straight issue from Citicorp, the British oil-exploration and production company sold by its government to private investors last autumn. Goldman Sachs, designated as lead manager for that would be Citicorp's first Eurobond issue, is waiting for a more green market, syndication specialists say.

This month's half-hearted rally away from generalized gloom late Thursday after the Federal Reserve blatantly had syphoned reserves out of the U.S. credit market, pushing short-term interest rates upward.

Then came Friday's money-supply report, showing a modest decline of \$300 million in M-1 when the market was primed for a surge of nearly \$1 billion.

Even before those setbacks, the Eurobond market was looking expensive in relation to U.S. Treasuries.

Jeffrey Hanna, a senior analyst at Salomon Brothers in New York, pointed out that the spread between the yields of Treasuries and top-quality Eurobonds was unusually thin. As of Thursday, 10-year Treasury yields averaged 11.65 percent on a semi-annual basis. On the same basis, prime Eurodollar bonds were just 14 basis points higher, at 11.79 percent.

That spread compares with an average of 76 basis points over the past 2 months and 60 to 65 points over the past five years, Mr. Hanna said. For investors who expect a sharp rally, "now is a very good time to switch from Eurobonds to Treasuries," he said, noting that Treasury yields probably would rise much more steeply in response to a decline in interest rates.

Salomon Sees Higher Rates

Because Salomon remains persuaded that rates are headed higher, however, it does not recommend such switches. When interest rates rise, treasuries tend to fall much further than Eurobonds.

Even so, investors are likely to avoid buying more Eurobonds until yields return to a more normal relation. Dennis Montalbano, chief Eurobond trader at Merrill Lynch in London, said, "At the moment, it still takes more sense to be invested in Treasuries."

To overcome that problem, the World Bank affixed fairly generous terms to last week's new \$200-million note issue. The 10-year issue, led by Deutsche Bank and Credit Suisse First Boston, was priced at par and carries a coupon of 12 percent. Syndicate sources said the issue was brought to the Eurobond market only after the World Bank had failed to get the terms it wanted from the U.S. market.

Demand in Europe was strong. Despite the weak market, the notes (Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

Eurobond Yields		
For Week Ended Aug. 24		
(Percent of U.S. Dollars)		
10% Inst. to term U.S.	12.30	%
Ind. long term, U.S.	12.91	%
Ind. medium term, U.S.	12.67	%
Cons. medium term	12.67	%
French Fr. medium term	13.22	%
10% Inst. to term yen	7.87	%
EUA medium term	11.96	%
EUA long term	10.56	%
10% Inst. to term FLX	10.50	%
FLX medium term	10.14	%

Market Turnover		
For Week Ended Aug. 24		
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)		
Credit	7,297.4	6,395.4
Debit	10,780.5	9,778.5

U.S. Automakers Thriving in European Market

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — U.S. car makers, long trailing in the European field, are finding themselves in the driver's seat. For the first time, Europe's leading seller is a U.S. company — Ford Motor Co. — and General Motors is scoring sharp sales gains in the Continent's auto markets.

In the first half of this year, Ford of Europe sold 726,000 vehicles, edging out Renault, the French automaker, as the largest seller. Ford, whose sales rose more than 11 percent in the half, now has a 12.6 percent share of Europe's market, jumping into first place from fifth last year. Renault's sales fell nearly 10 percent, to 705,200 cars.

But the sharpest growth came at General Motors' European operations, No. 6 in the market. GM's sales increased nearly 25 percent in the first half from a year earlier. Its share of the European market has reached 11.9 percent, compared with 9.7 percent for all of last year.

The upswing in Europe is welcome news at both companies' U.S. headquarters. Strains on European profitability were acutely felt in recent years, as Ford and GM suffered prolonged slumps in their European markets.

Two years ago, GM had a loss of more than \$425 million in Europe. Last year things turned around, and the big automaker had a \$35.2-million profit in Europe. This year, Ferdinand Piecher, the chief executive officer at Opel, the West German subsidiary of GM, said he expects "significantly higher" earnings.

Ford Werke, the big West German unit, last month reported a \$123.7-million profit for 1982, after a \$54.7-million profit in 1981. In 1980, the division had a loss of \$184.8 million.

Industry analysts say the Americans' sales success is rooted first in appealing products. But they also credit Ford and GM with more skillful marketing, more persistent cost-cutting and an exploitation of their trans-Atlantic presence.

John Lawson, an auto-market analyst at Economic Models, a London consulting firm, said, "At Ford, they have two arrows in their quiver." Ford's new Sierra and the Orion, a version of the popular Escort that Ford will introduce next month, "should do very well," he said.

Since Ford introduced the Sierra, a medium-sized car sold in the United States as the Tempo, at the Paris auto show one year ago, the sleek, futuristic model has spearheaded Ford's European sales success. Its sales were largely responsible for the 26.2-percent production increase at Ford's West German plants in this year's first half, Daniel Goeudevert, Ford Werke's chief executive, told a recent news conference.

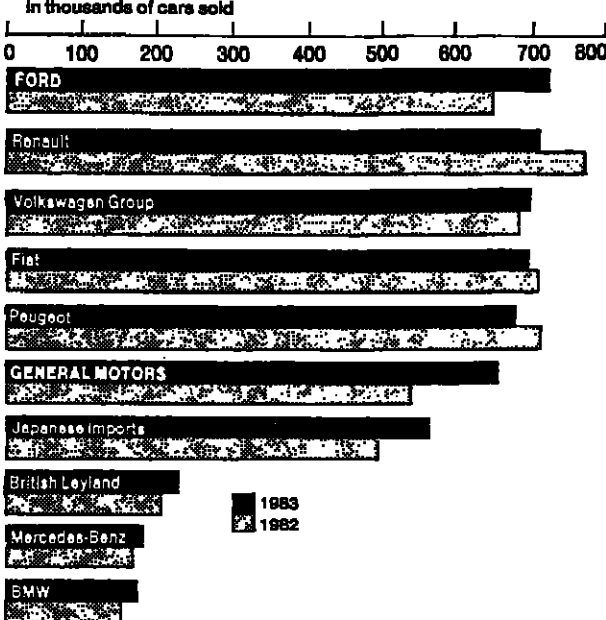
Similarly, Opel's Corsa, a front-wheel-drive subcompact S-car designed by Opel and built in Spain, has pushed up GM's sales across the Continent since its introduction last year.

By all accounts, the new array of attractive models has been only one factor in the U.S. success. "Internally, both GM and Ford did a better job of cost reduction," said Donald Kress, an auto analyst at Booz, Allen & Hamilton, in Paris. "They really put people's feet to the fire."

Opel, for example, has had an early-retirement program for three

Ford, G.M. Surge Ahead In European Auto Sales

European auto sales for the first six months of 1983 and 1982, in thousands of cars sold



years. Both Ford and GM are today producing many more cars with fewer people.

Analysts say that several European automakers have also done well in bringing down costs. But while European automakers generally focused on the factory floor, raising productivity by installing robots and other machinery, the U.S. automakers get higher marks for slashing costs away from the assembly line, by sorting out the tangled underbrush of suppliers that pushed up costs for most car manufacturers outside Japan and for cutting management overhead.

Another factor behind the U.S. success, other analysts said, was the adroit use of frequent product introductions as a marketing tool. This marketing technique, long a standby in Detroit's U.S. marketing, has become cheaper and easier to exploit, thanks to increased automation and new production methods.

"The Europeans tend to bring out a product and leave it on the market for, say, 10 years," said one analyst, who asked not to be named. Volkswagen's new Golf, due out this autumn, has disappointed numerous critics, who say it is a slightly larger but basically

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

Traders' Record in Guessing Fed Actions and Data Is Uneven

By Michael Quint
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The rewards for correctly guessing changes of interest rates are so large that Fed-watching and interest-rate forecasting are the bread and butter of Wall Street economists.

But all the brainpower that securities dealers and investors can muster does not enable them to consistently predict changes in Federal Reserve Board monetary policy.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

policy or the weekly money-supply data that help determine the Fed's policy.

Last week was a good example of how imperfect is the knowledge of economists and traders. Early in the week, a drop in the overnight rate for bank loans in the federal funds market to 9 1/2 percent and predictions of a large decline in money supply were enough for some analysts to conclude that the Fed was easing monetary policy.

As a result, the 12 percent Treasury bonds due in 2013 went as high as 104 1/2, to yield 11.43 percent. By late Friday, however, the Fed had dashed hopes of an easing by temporarily draining reserves from the banking system Thursday and then announcing a \$200-million decline in M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply. The decline was much smaller than had been expected. M-1 measures currency in circulation and money in checking and similar accounts.

By the end of the week, the 12 percent Treasury bond was offered at 102 1/4 to yield 11.69 percent.

Victor Chang, director of marketing and research at Ehrlich-Bober Government Securities, said, "While the Fed has been trying to steer a steady course, the markets have been over-reacting in both directions."

While last week's speculation centered on the possibility that the Fed was easing, as recently as late July and early August there was widespread concern that the Fed might tighten policy and send overnight interest rates above 10 percent in an effort to reduce money-supply growth.

Mr. Chang described last week's euphoria about a Fed easing as "a bubble based on unrealistic expectations about how fast the Fed would change policy."

David Jones, an economist at Aubrey G. Lanston, said in a newsletter that in the near future he expects the Fed to hold policy stable while it waits for more data about money-supply growth.

U.S. Consumer Rates

For Week Ended Aug. 26

1-Month Savings Certificates	5.50 %
6-Month Savings Certificates	9.77 %
12-Month Savings Certificates	9.99 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	8.73 %
Bank Rate Monitor Index	8.62 %
Home Mortgage	13.24 %

Bankers Report Brazil Reached Pact With IMF

By Caroline Atkinson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Brazil told bankers and other international financiers meeting in New York last week that it had reached an informal agreement with the International Monetary Fund that should

\$6-Billion Loan Sought for IMF

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Several industrial countries and Saudi Arabia are negotiating an emergency loan of \$6 billion for the International Monetary Fund.

The money would help the lending agency offset a squeeze on its borrowed resources caused by the surge in lending to recession-hit developing countries.

"There are active discussions between the staff of the IMF and the governments of West Germany, Japan, Britain and Switzerland," an official of one of the countries involved said Friday.

Venezuela puts off IMF accord until 1984, Page 9.

clear the way for a renewal of lending to the nation, according to senior bankers.

The cash-short nation has been blocked from borrowing from banks and the IMF since late May, when the IMF said Brazil was not living up to its commitments on economic policy. Sources said Brazil is now desperately short of cash and in arrears of close to \$2 billion.

Last week's meetings centered on the outlines of a Phase Two financial-rescue package for Brazil, which will involve new commercial bank loans, a resumption of lending by the IMF, a stretch-out of loans from other governments to Brazil and increased government-to-government finance in the form of export credits, bankers said.

Central bankers from the United States, Britain, West Germany and Japan were reported to have attended the New York meetings, along with the Brazilian central bank governor, Carlos Langoni.

"For the first time in two months, there is a genuine feeling that work can proceed" on a financial package that will take Brazil

through to the end of 1984, one banker said Friday. He described the atmosphere at the meetings as "very encouraging."

Brazil has painstakingly negotiated a new agreement with the IMF that involves substantial real wage cuts and further cuts in public spending and borrowing this year and next.

However, banks have been waiting for the IMF managing director, Jacques de Larosiere, to give his approval to the package before they get down to negotiating with Brazil.

Formal IMF approval of the package will likely not come until a board meeting in late October, monetary sources said. But bankers now hope for Mr. de Larosiere's agreement in the next two weeks.

The first Brazilian rescue package that was put together in late February fell apart only a few weeks later as regional banks failed to come up with all the money that they had promised, and Brazil did not carry out the painful economic measures that the IMF wanted.

The second phase of debt negotiations will involve both commercial and official finance for Brazil, with very close cooperation among banks, international agencies and governments, one banker said.

The U.S. Export-Import Bank has already said that it plans to guarantee up to \$1.5 billion of export credits for Brazil as part of a multinational fund-raising effort among governments.

Markets Closed

Financial markets and other financial institutions will be closed Monday in Britain for a holiday.

Research Group Says U.S. Upturn May Start a World Recovery in 1984

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The U.S. economy will continue a vigorous recovery from recession this year, opening the way for an economic turnaround in much of the rest of the world in 1984, a Conference Board report said Sunday.

In a wide-ranging analysis and forecast, the research group said that U.S. interest rates are vital to broad and sustained recovery of the world economy.

"If interest rates can be prevented from rising significantly, and if the strong U.S. economic recovery

currently under way can be kept on track, then 1984 will mark the beginning of a slow and gradual return to worldwide prosperity," said Michael E. Levy, one of three economists contributing to the report.

The Conference Board, which frequently reports on domestic and international economic trends, is sponsored by U.S. business.

Although the United States is ahead of most of the rest of the world in recovering from the 1981-82 recession, Asia will enjoy the fastest economic expansion next year, the report said. Singapore's

economy will lead, with an 8 percent growth rate, followed by a 7 percent expansion in South Korea.

U.S. economic growth for 1984 was projected at 4 percent, following an estimated 3 percent gain this year and a reported 1.8 percent decline in 1982.

Among the major industrialized nations, Japan will lead with a 4.2 percent growth rate in 1984, followed by the United States at 4 percent and West Germany, Italy and Canada at 2.5 percent. France will be slowest, at 1.2 percent.

The Latin American countries, whose economic woes have been among the most pronounced in the world over the past two years, also will begin recovery in 1984, the report said.

Brazil, whose economic output has declined in two of the past three years, will post a 3.5 percent expansion next year, and Argentina and Chile will grow 3 percent.

Among the major oil-exporting countries of the Middle East and Africa, Saudi Arabia will rebound from a 5 percent drop in economic output this year to a 3 percent increase in 1984. Nigeria will go from a 1 percent decline this year to a 2 percent gain.

Among other forecast highlights:

• Oil prices will remain stable at about the current world average \$29 a barrel through 1984.

• Worldwide inflation will accelerate slightly next year as raw-material prices rise.

Braniff's Creditors Voting To Start Up Airline Again

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A vote among Braniff creditors has been running about 90 percent for a plan to start up the airline again with an investment of about \$70 million by Hyatt Corp., sources close to the proceedings said Friday.

About 80,000 creditors, divided into 10 classes, had until midnight yesterday to send in their ballots on the plan, which was worked out last month by Jay A. Pritzker, the chairman of Hyatt, and negotiators for the creditor groups.

Hyatt agreed to invest as much as \$70 million to revive the airline, with 30 of Braniff's Boeing 727-200 aircraft to be leased to Hyatt Air Inc., an affiliate of Hyatt.

The airline, to be called New Braniff, would be closely tied in its marketing to the Hyatt hotel chain. It would operate about 1,500 Braniff flights, and use Dallas-Fort Worth airport as its hub.

The airline's secured creditors,

consisting of banks and insurance companies, hold \$467.5 million of debt. They would be the major beneficiaries of the plan, which would give Hyatt 80 percent of the stock of the new airline.

In return for leasing the planes, the secured creditors would get monthly payments, starting at \$90,000 for each plane and rising to \$110,000 by the fifth year of operation.

The secured creditors and the unsecured creditors would together get about 12.3 percent of the common stock of the new company. They would also get preferred stock convertible into 7 percent of the outstanding common.

Public bondholders, who hold about \$100 million of debt, would get about \$9.8 million in cash and securities, in addition to 350,000 shares in the new venture. They would also get seven-year warrants to buy as much as 5 percent of the shares of the operating company at \$16 each.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 26, excluding bank service charges									
	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.L.	Gld.	B.P.	S.P.	D.L.
Interbank	2.2745	4.84	112.02	27.22	0.1870	—	5.57	137.82	31.07
London (a/c)	52.49	86.42	26.1045	6.4752	3.37	17.95	—	24.721	5.995
London (b/c)	2.4790	3.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris (a/c)	1.59	—	4.0009	12.0510	2.2722	4.064	86.40	3.3003	14.6186
Paris (b/c)	1.58420	2.26920	394.96	194.37	—	523.85	29.478	724.48	165.40
NY (a/c)	—	1.5023	0.3742	0.1244	0.0629	0.2544	0.0168	0.4999	0.104
NY (b/c)	0.8075	12.045	301.28	—	—	245.10	24.978	54.978	16.54
FR (a/c)	2.1452	3.2514	81.21	27.00	0.1345	72.41	4.0528	—	22.40
FR (b/c)	0.8845	0.5971	2.2748	6.4842	1.35726	2.5481	45.7469	1.8406	6.7799
DR	1.65180	0.67763	2.7959	8.4229	1.6484	3.1399	34.1802	2.2719	10.8707

Dollar Values									
	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.	Per
1. Australia	1.1299	0.8173	1.0000	0.8173	1.0000	0.8173	1.0000	0.8173	1.0000
2. Austria	13.255	0.084	1.0000	0.084	1.0000	0.084	1.0000	0.084	1.0000
3. Belgium	33.775	0.029	1.0000	0.029	1.0000	0.029	1.0000	0.029	1.0000
4. Canada	1.2088	0.828	1.0000	0.828	1.0000	0.828	1.0000	0.828	1.0000
5. Denmark	9.9655	0.100	1.0000	0.100	1.0000	0.100	1.0000	0.100	1.0000
6. Finland	5.9455	0.168	1.0000	0.168	1.0000	0.168	1.0000	0.168	1.0000
7. French	6.5595	0.152	1.0000	0.152	1.0000	0.152	1.0000	0.152	1.0000
8. Germany	2.4790	0.404	1.0000	0.404	1.0000	0.404	1.0000	0.404	1.0000
9. Hong Kong	7.4715	0.134	1.0000	0.134	1.0000	0.134	1.0000	0.134	1.0000
10. Italy	1.936	0.516	1.0000	0.516	1.0000	0.516	1.0000	0.516	1.0000

Interbank (a/c) (b) Amounts needed to buy one unit of 100 (a) Units of 100 (b) Units of 100 not quoted; N.A. not available.

INTERNATIONAL BOND TRUST

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Unit-holders are informed that the Management Company has amended the Management Regulations, a consolidated version of which has been deposited with the Greffe du Tribunal d'Arrondissement de Luxembourg on 21.8.83 where copies may be obtained.

The changes relate to the following articles:

Article 1 - The Fund

first sentence: "Hill Samuel (Channel Islands) Management Limited" is replaced by "Hill Samuel Trust Company Ltd., Cayman Islands."

Article 8 - Determination of net asset value

second half, point A) is completed by:

"For securities for which trading on the relevant stock exchange is thin and secondary market trading is done between dealers, who, as main market makers, offer prices in response to market conditions, the Management Company may decide to value such securities in line with the prices so established."

point C) is completed by:

"Gold will be valued at the last available spot price as determined on one of the main European markets."

Article 19 - Guarantees

first sentence: the words "as principal shareholders of the Management Company" are deleted.

Amendments will become effective five days after their publication in the Memorial, Recueil Special des Sociétés et Associations de Luxembourg.

Luxembourg, August 19, 1983

For INTERNATIONAL BOND FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Société Anonyme

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG

Société Anonyme

Wells Fargo Withdraws BanCal Offer

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Wells Fargo & Co. officially withdrew its offer Friday to buy BanCal Trust State Corp., but left the door open to renew its bid for the company should the proposed merger between BanCal and Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. of Japan fall through.

San Francisco-based Wells Fargo had made an 11th-hour proposal to buy BanCal last Monday, the same day BanCal's board accepted an offer of \$50 a share, or \$282 million, from the Japanese bank.

BanCal had offered \$53 a share, or \$297 million, for BanCal. BanCal said that its directors accepted the Mitsubishi offer because the companies had been negotiating for some time and the transaction had a "greater certainty of consummation."

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter market activity for the week ending August 26, 1983. The following table shows the volume of trading in over-the-counter securities, including common stocks, preferred stocks, bonds, and other securities. The data is compiled by NASD.

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg

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U.S. Automakers Thriving in European Market

(Continued from Page 7)

unchanged version of the decade-old model. The Golf is sold in the United States as the Rabbit.

By contrast, he said, U.S. automakers in Europe have used fast tool changes and standardized "platforms"—the basic frame of most cars—to alter the looks of a car several times within its 10- to 12-year product cycle. Ford's new Orion is the most prominent current example.

Similarly, the analysts say, Opel's decision to bring out hatchback and notchback variations of

An official from a West German competitor said, "The suggestion is flattering for the U.S., but I think it's more the youth of their programs than their adroit use of models."

"Opel probably has the youngest

TOKYO — Roger B. Smith, General Motors Corp.'s chairman, will visit Tokyo this week to discuss the prospects for an extension of Japan's voluntary car-export-restraint agreement with the United States, government sources said.

The sources said Saturday that Mr. Smith was scheduled to arrive in Tokyo Wednesday and confer with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Ueno, the international trade and industry minister, and other officials.

The past three years to rescue the ailing U.S. auto industry.

Government officials have so far stated that the voluntary curbs would end on March 31 next year.

However, speaking to foreign correspondents Friday, Mr. Ueno hinted at a possibility of Japan agreeing to extend the controls.

He said the Japanese government was "open to the idea of" "harmonious trade relations" with the United States — a statement regarded as indicating an extension of the car-shipment restraint.

(Continued from Page 7)

ended the week quoted at a respectable 98.75 percent, lifting the yield to 12.22 percent. If the yield is converted to U.S. standards, it stands about 25 basis points above Treasury paper of the same maturity.

The reception was less enthusiastic for the \$75-million, 12 1/2-year bonds from Geisler International Coöperative Economique, the French lending agency. The market is satiated with French paper, and the 12-year bonds ended the week quoted at about 98, nearly obliterating the gross commission of 2.25 percent.

After a pass of several weeks, the Deutsche mark sector roused itself with four new issues.

The most buoyant was a 50-million DM convertible issue for Asica Corp., a Japanese sporting-goods concern. Commerzbank, the lead manager, said the coupon is likely to be about 9 1/4 percent, the eight-year issue, priced at par. Dealers were quoting the paper as high as 102 Friday afternoon, citing the scarcity of Japanese convertible issues denominated in marks.

Dealers said demand was light for a 75-million-DM issue for Lombor International Finance, a unit of the U.K.-based conglomerate, despite an above-average coupon of 9 percent.

One dealer said some West German investors are disturbed by continual news reports that Lombor's chief executive, Roland (Tiny) Rowland, is baiting Roland Smith, known as "the professor," who is chairman of House of Fraser, the British department store chain of

which Lohrle owns nearly 30 percent.

New DM issues for the World Bank and Arab Banking Corp. were both quoted at moderate discounts.

Two new warrant issues, arriving as the market went sour, produced little excitement.

Household Finance International also offered 27-month warrants to buy at par 1 1/4 notes maturing in 1990. Some dealers complained that the warrants can be exercised only during the nine months ending March 31, 1985. One Royce Bank, the London-based agency that warrant holders usually can exercise until the last minute any way.

The warrants were offered Tuesday at \$20. By Friday, they were quoted at about \$16 offered.

Reuters

CARACAS—Finance Minister Arturo Sosa has confirmed reports that Venezuela has put off agreement on an International Monetary Fund program until 1984.

However, he said Friday that the country still hopes to reach an understanding with its creditor banks to reschedule foreign debts by December.

"We are no longer discussing a 1983 program with the IMF and hope to agree on a one-year program starting early next year," Mr. Sosa said at a press conference.

But as usual it is still Venezuela's "firm intention" to reschedule up to \$18.4 billion of foreign debt this year.

Venezuela's 13-bank advisory committee has until now stipulated an IMF accord as a condition for rescheduling, but banking sources said some members have softened their stance recently.

He said a number of differences still exist on public-spending policy, the three-tier exchange rate, trade curbs and price controls.

"Venezuela will not allow the parity of the Bolivar [the Venezuelan currency] to be fixed by the free market," Mr. Sosa said. He said he believed the true parity of the bolivar is close to 6 to the U.S. dollar against its floating rate of around 13.

Sun Hung Kai Holders Clear Merger of 2 Firms

Reuters

HONG KONG—Minority shareholders of Sun Hung Kai Bank Ltd. and Sun Hung Kai Securities Ltd. have approved the proposed merger of the two companies to form a new holding company.

Under terms of the arrangement the new company, Sun Hung Kai & Co., is to acquire the stock outstanding of the two companies by exchanging one share of the new company for each bank share held and one share in the new company for each 1.49 shares held in the securities firm.

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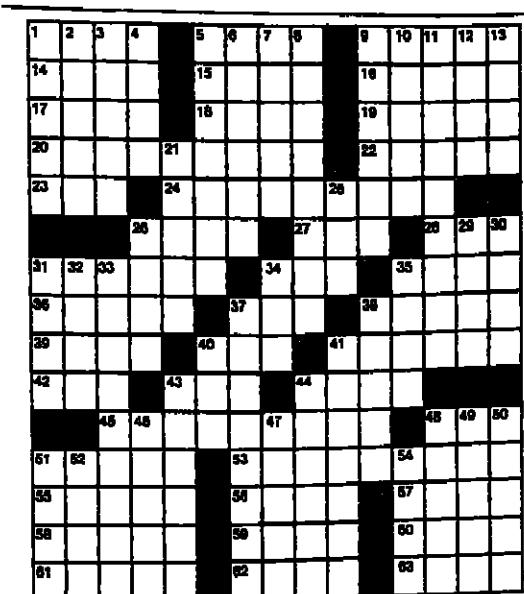
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Country	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422
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[illegible]

CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
1. Elegant
 5. Fallers on the dais
 9. Give
 14. Org. fostering due process
 15. A son of Isaac
 16. Halley's discovery
 17. Pack
 18. Verb on a penny
 19. Verb on a penny
 20. Something to pursue
 21. Impudent
 22. Plasmid
 24. Headline spot: Apr. 1969
 26. Jupiter or Mars
 27. Author Fleming
 28. Scale notes
 31. Do unto
 34. Hostel
 35. Carte before the course
 36. Young hog
 37. Sebastian of track fame
 38. Color
 39. Cry from a crow's nest
 40. Witnow
 41. Gapped after a sprint
 42. more time
- DOWN**
1. Ali
 2. View from Plymouth
 3. Rusted
 4. Dromedary
 5. Abominable
 6. Flowers with a starchy name
 7. Kind of line
 8. One source of pleasure
 9. Takes steps concerning
 10. Having good character
 11. Pleasure
 12. Headland
 13. Gen. at D.C.
 21. Sluggish
 22. Book's foe
 26. The Grateful
 29. "Panic" group
 30. Playwright
 31. Brought to
 32. "Younger" Springdale
 33. Holiday for a blissful pair
 34. Particle in a cyclotron
 35. Sixteenth of a talent
 37. Mountain vehicle
 38. Common U.S. weed
 40. Pro
 41. Temples in Taiwan
 43. Of sodium chloride
 44. Contribute one's two cents
 46. Harden
 48. Poor boys
 49. Sate or Tam
 50. Clear sky
 51. Outfit
 52. Girl in "East of Eden"
 54. "Dick"

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DENNIS THE MENACE



NOW I LIKE THESE. THEY SMELL JUST LIKE AIR FRESHENER!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SYLOU

ASTEE

ILCAME

REHFIE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above clues.

Answer: "OF" OF

Friday's Jumble HOBBY SOUSE AMBUSH INFANT

Answer: He has succeeded in business by being a man of great cultivation — OF HIS BOSS

(Answers tomorrow)

WHAT THE POTTERS ART CONSISTS OF.

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(Answers tomorrow)

WHAT THE POTTERS ART CONSISTS OF.

PEANUTS



SOMETIMES IT'S A MISTAKE TO WEAR A TURTLENECK WHEN YOU PLAY GOLF...

IF IT SUDDENLY GETS HOT, AND YOU DECIDE TO TAKE IT OFF...

...IT MUZZES UP YOUR HAIR!

REMEMBER, HONEY, YOU'RE GETTING UP TEN MINUTES EARLIER THIS MORNING

THAT'S RIGHT

ACTUALLY, I LIKE GETTING UP A BIT EARLIER...IT'S GREAT NOT HAVING TO RUSH

THIS IS BEAUTIFUL. PLENTY OF TIME TO READ THE PAPER AND SIP MY COFFEE

Z

I GOTTA GO, SARGE, IT'S TIME FOR MY PSYCHIATRIC APPOINTMENT

UH... OKAY

BEETLE IS SEEING THE PSYCHIATRIST

TWICE A WEEK. HE SAYS IT DOES HIM A LOT OF GOOD

NOW, TRY TO RELAX...

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SPORTS

Science Caught Up With Itself
And Athletes at Caracas Games

By Frank Litsky

New York Times Service

CARACAS — The drug scandal that has rocked the Pan American Games is a result of two intertwined occurrences. First, an arm of science caught up with another, and second, too many people refused to believe it.

The scientific breakthrough responsible for this situation was the discovery two decades ago of anabolic steroids, booster drugs that would directly or indirectly improve the performance of athletes. Another scientific breakthrough came in recent months with the improvement of tests to detect the use of these drugs.

There are 91 such generic drugs banned by the International Olympic Committee.

Athletes were given fair warning that the new tests, employing more sensitive equipment, would uncover recent use of drugs. But too many athletes refused to believe. They used such banned drugs as the artificial male hormones known as anabolic steroids because they believed them to be body-builders. And they were accustomed to cutting them off two weeks to three months before a competition in which they knew there would be drug testing. Thus, they routinely passed drug tests.

But when confronted with the prospect of new tests that could detect drug use further back, the athletes acted like little children: not to touch a hot stove. They had always touched the stove before and they were warned. This time, they touched it and they paid the price.

The price has been tragic. The drug scandal here at the Pan American Games has been the largest in the history of international sports, not only in numbers but also in scope. At last count here, positive drug tests were given from 16 athletes, and except for one minor offender, all were disqualified, and those who won medals were stripped of them.

To some people, even more significant than the number of athletes detected was the number who evaded detection. Hours after the first drug violators were announced, 12 U.S. male track and field athletes flew home before their competition had started.

The U.S. Olympic Committee took pains to say that no conclusions should be drawn. But it is widely assumed that most of the athletes who left, especially those in the weight events, used anabolic

Several U.S. Athletes Still Competed
After Failing Earlier Test for Drugs

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A group of U.S. athletes competed in the Pan American Games in the last two weeks even after most of them had failed precompetition drug tests there, according to U.S. Olympic officials. William E. Simon, the president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, confirmed on Friday that the committee had arranged the tests at the request of about 10 of the 600 U.S. athletes who arrived in Caracas. As many as eight of the tests detected traces of anabolic steroids, which are banned in international competition, Simon acknowledged.

Asked why USOC officials had not stopped the athletes who had tested positive from competing, Simon said: "That's their privilege. Where is the fine line? Is the USOC supposed to make judgments where we have no procedure in place? I think if we had, it would have been a violation of their rights."

steroids, and feared detection from the tests.

John McArdle, a hammer thrower and one of those who left, said that he thought at least two-thirds of the athletes at the international level were taking steroids.

McArdle also provided an observation that was frightening. "The athletes," he said, "don't fear the consequences."

He was not speaking of the consequences of detection, but rather the consequences of bodily harm. Physicians say prolonged use of anabolic steroids can lead to cardiovascular disease, liver damage, shrunken testicles and sterility.

The problem is not limited to amateur sports. Nor is it limited to elite athletes. Stories abound of steroid use among athletes in college and high school.

One answer is detection. The West German biochemists who set up the testing laboratory here also tested at the first world track and field championships earlier this month in Helsinki.

European countries routinely perform drug tests at national championships. The United States does not. And that, said Dr. Manfred Donike, the West German who heads the laboratory here, is a problem.

The major reason for the lack of testing in the United States has been the expense. Donike said his laboratory charged \$100 for each sample in international track competition, and he said that did not cover the cost of the work.

The USOC has been embarrassed by the problems here, and as a result says it will institute mandatory random drug testing at all competitions that qualify athletes to represent the United States internationally.

Donike says that that is not enough. He says testing is needed at all domestic championships. The countries that do that, he says, have reduced the number of drug incidents to almost zero.

Athletes who keep searching for a magic edge are deluding themselves, Donike said, because chances are small that there is any other wonder drug out there and because, in any case, the tests will catch them.

"Do you know why people were caught here?" he said. "Because they are stupid."

TRACK AND FIELD

Men

200 meters: 1. Elliot Quaye, United States, 20.42; 2. Leandro Penabaz, Cuba, 20.53; 3. Bernard Jackson, United States, 20.81.

400 meters: 1. Cliff Wilson, United States, 48.02; 2. Lázaro Martínez, Cuba, 48.37; 3. German Andrade, Brazil, 48.45.

1,000 meters: 1. Adolfo Guimaraes, Brazil, 2:42.91; 2. Ross Donohue, United States, 2:42.99; 3. Chuck Aragon, United States, 2:44.57.

3,000-meter steeplechase: 1. Emilio Ulan, Chile, 8:57.62; 2. Carmelo Rios, Puerto Rico, 9:01.47; 3. Grego Delgado, Canada, 9:16.05.

Pole vault: 1. Mike Tully, United States, 17 feet, 10 1/2 inches (Pan Am record); 2. Jeff Backlund, United States, 17.00; 3. Tim Hennessey, Brazil, 17.00.

Triathlon: 1. Jorge Serrano, Cuba, 25:11.15; 2. Lázaro Martínez, Cuba, 25:11.15; 3. Jose Salazar, Venezuela, 25:41.

Decathlon: 1. David Soren, Canada, 7:58.10; 2. Donike, Germany, 7:58.10; 3. Fredy Abernethy, Venezuela, 7:59.84.

800-meter walk: 1. Paul Gonzalez, Mexico, 4:08.45; 2. Martin Bermudez, Mexico, 4:04.21; 3. Quiviera Martinez, Colombia, 4:12.30.

100-meter hurdles: 1. R. L. Williams, United States, 13.14; 2. Kim Turner, United States, 13.29; 3. Elide Avellana, Cuba, 13.41.

200 meters: 1. John Bermudez, Mexico, 23.14; 2. Lashon Nedd, United States, 23.28; 3. Luis Pizarro, Cuba, 23.30.

400 meters: 1. Charles Crooks, Canada, 51.09 (Pan Am record); 2. Ana Guevara, Cuba, 51.83; 3. Eusebio Guevara, United States, 52.47.

800 meters: 1. Maria Colon, Cuba, 2:09.2 (Pan Am record); 2. Lázaro Martínez, Cuba, 2:09.2; 3. Maria Rivera, Venezuela, 2:10.10.

1,500 meters: 1. Maria Colon, Cuba, 4:18.15; 2. Lázaro Martínez, Cuba, 4:18.15; 3. Maria Rivera, Venezuela, 4:18.15.

2,000 meters: 1. Maria Colon, Cuba, 5:48.15; 2. Lázaro Martínez, Cuba, 5:48.15; 3. Maria Rivera, Venezuela, 5:48.15.

2,500 meters: 1. Maria Colon, Cuba, 7:18.15; 2. Lázaro Martínez, Cuba, 7:18.15; 3. Maria Rivera, Venezuela, 7:18.15.

3,000 meters: 1. Maria Colon, Cuba, 8:48.15; 2. Lázaro Martínez, Cuba, 8:48.15; 3. Maria Rivera, Venezuela, 8:48.15.

3,500 meters: 1. Maria Colon, Cuba, 10:18.15; 2. Lázaro Martínez, Cuba, 10:18.15; 3. Maria Rivera, Venezuela, 10:18.15.

4,000 meters: 1. Maria Colon, Cuba, 11:48.15; 2. Lázaro Martínez, Cuba, 11:48.15; 3. Maria Rivera, Venezuela, 11:48.15.

4,500 meters: 1. Maria Colon, Cuba, 13:18.15; 2. Lázaro Martínez, Cuba, 13:18.15; 3. Maria Rivera, Venezuela, 13:18.15.

5,000 meters: 1. Maria Colon, Cuba, 14:48.15; 2. Lázaro Martínez, Cuba, 14:48.15; 3. Maria Rivera, Venezuela, 14:48.15.

5,500 meters: 1. Maria Colon, Cuba, 16:18.15; 2. Lázaro Martínez, Cuba, 16:18.15; 3. Maria Rivera, Venezuela, 16:18.15.

6,000 meters: 1. Maria Colon, Cuba, 17:48.15; 2. Lázaro Martínez, Cuba, 17:48.15; 3. Maria Rivera, Venezuela, 17:48.15.

6,500 meters: 1. Maria Colon, Cuba, 19:18.15; 2. Lázaro Martínez, Cuba, 19:18.15; 3. Maria Rivera, Venezuela, 19:18.15.

7,000 meters: 1. Maria Colon, Cuba, 20:48.15; 2. Lázaro Martínez, Cuba, 20:48.15; 3. Maria Rivera, Venezuela, 20:48.15.

7,500 meters: 1. Maria Colon, Cuba, 22:18.15; 2. Lázaro Martínez, Cuba, 22:18.15; 3. Maria Rivera, Venezuela, 22:18.15.

8,000 meters: 1. Maria Colon, Cuba, 23:48.15; 2. Lázaro Martínez, Cuba, 23:48.15; 3. Maria Rivera, Venezuela, 23:48.15.

8,500 meters: 1. Maria Colon, Cuba, 25:18.15; 2. Lázaro Martínez, Cuba, 25:18.15; 3. Maria Rivera, Venezuela, 25:18.15.

9,000 meters: 1. Maria Colon, Cuba, 26:48.15; 2. Lázaro Martínez, Cuba, 26:48.15; 3. Maria Rivera, Venezuela, 26:48.15.

9,500 meters: 1. Maria Colon, Cuba, 28:18.15; 2. Lázaro Martínez, Cuba, 28:18.15; 3. Maria Rivera, Venezuela, 28:18.15.

10,000 meters: 1. Maria Colon, Cuba, 29:48.15; 2. Lázaro Martínez, Cuba, 29:48.15; 3. Maria Rivera, Venezuela, 29:48.15.

10,500 meters: 1. Maria Colon, Cuba, 31:18.15; 2. Lázaro Martínez, Cuba, 31:18.15; 3. Maria Rivera, Venezuela, 31:18.15.

11,000 meters: 1. Maria Colon, Cuba, 32:48.15; 2. Lázaro Martínez, Cuba, 32:48.15; 3. Maria Rivera, Venezuela, 32:48.15.

11,500 meters: 1. Maria Colon, Cuba, 34:18.15; 2. Lázaro Martínez, Cuba, 34:18.15; 3. Maria Rivera, Venezuela, 34:18.15.



Lewis on the Fly

Carl Lewis soared to a winning leap of 8.36 meters (27 feet, 5 1/2 inches) in the long jump at the Ivo van Damme Memorial track and field meet in Brussels. Steve Cram ran the 1,500 meters in 3 minutes, 31.66 seconds, just three-tenths of a second off the record then held by Steve Ovett, whose mark was broken Sunday in Cologne by Sydney Marce.

Defender Is Eliminated
In America's Cup Trials

By Joanne A. Fishman

New York Times Service

NEWPORT, Rhode Island — Defender has been eliminated in the final trials to select an America's Cup defender. The elimination came on the heels earlier Saturday of two devastating losses to Liberty and one day after the New York Yacht Club dropped its objections to Australia II's design.

The decision to eliminate Defender was made by the America's Cup Committee of the New York Yacht Club, which oversees the entire competition and selects the defender.

The yacht club's action left two yachts in the running to defend the cup in the final, which begins Sept. 13. Australia II and the British yacht Victory '83 begin a four-of-seven-race series on Sunday to determine the foreign challenger.

The emphasis was back on sailing Saturday following the New York club's announcement on Friday that it was no longer contesting Australia II's design, ending a monthlong controversy over the boat's winged keel.

Robert G. Stone Jr., commodore of the yacht club, said the club had received verification of a 1982 ruling by the International Yacht Racing Union that gave the British permission to use wings on the keel of Victory '83. The same ruling applies to the keel of Australia II, and the ruling is controlling for this 25th cup defense.

Stone also said that the yacht club was dropping its effort to de-

termine the extent of Dutch participation in the design and development of the Australian keel and would not "press the matter further at this time."

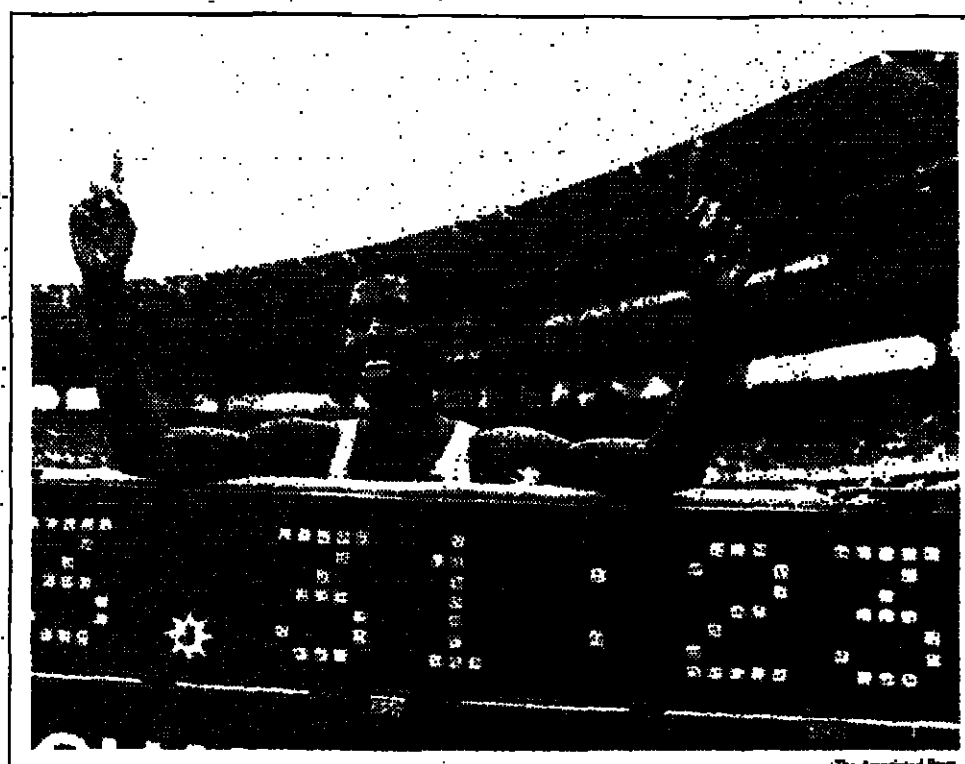
In Saturday's races, Liberty won impressively, soundly defeating Defender by margins of 1 minute 10 seconds and 1:16.

In a convincing display of upwind speed, Liberty simply sailed through Defender, which was unable in both cases to make any gains in the legs off the wind.

The races were sailed in a 15-knot westerly breeze on Rhode Island Sound with humpy seas. These are typical America's Cup racing conditions in which a 12-meter yacht must be expected to drive through the chop, accentuated by a large fleet of spectator boats.

A few days ago, Courageous had a distinct lead and Defender seemed on the verge of elimination. But the dark blue yacht earned a reprieve by winning four of the next five races and seemingly sailing itself back into contention. That reprieve ended at the hands of Liberty on Saturday.

The cup committee eliminated Defender in the traditional manner. The committee, donned in blue blazers and straw hats, climbed aboard a small boat and motors out to whichever dock the unfortunate Twelve is berthed at. On Saturday they thanked Tom Blackaller and his crew and excused them from further competition.



Records Set in 1,500 Meters and Pole Vault

Sydney Marce set a world record of 3 minutes, 31.23 seconds for the 1,500-meter run Sunday in Cologne, beating the mark of 3:31.36 set by Steve Ovett in 1980. Marce, a South African who lives in the United States, was clocked over the first 400 meters of the race in 54.65 and passed the 800 mark at 1:52.80. Pierre Quinon of France, meanwhile, cleared 5.82 meters to break the pole vault record of 5.81 set by Vladimir Polyakov on June 26, 1981. And Edwin Moses of the United States won his 85th straight 400-meter hurdles race, in 47.43 seconds, bettering 48 seconds for the 234 time. A crowd of 55,000 cheered the performances.

Home Runs by Mulliniks and Moseby
Power Blue Jays Over the Tigers, 7-4

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — Rance Mulliniks and Lloyd Moseby homered on consecutive pitches in the eighth inning to give the Toronto Blue Jays a 7-4 victory over the Detroit Tigers on Saturday.

It was a 2-2 game until Dave Collins, who had four hits, singled

SATURDAY BASEBALL

with one out and scored on Mulliniks's sixth home run of the season. Moseby hit the next pitch for his 17th home run.

The home runs, off Aurelio Lopez (8-6), enabled Doyle Alexander (1-8) to win his first game since Sept. 28, 1982, when he was with the Yankees. He had lost 15 of his last 16 decisions. Detroit had won four straight.

A's 5, Brewers 2
In Oakland, California, Gorman Heilmuller pitched a five-hitter, and Garry Hancock singled in two runs during a three-run first inning to help the A's beat Milwaukee, 5-2.

Royals 2, Rangers 0
In Kansas City, Dan Quisenberry pitched his 36th save of the season, and Frank White homered to help the Royals beat Texas, 2-0.

Angels 7, Yankees 6
In Anaheim, California, Juan Beniquez singled home two runs and Rod Carew came home on shortstop Roy Smalley's second error of a three-run ninth inning, ral-

lying California to a 7-6 victory over New York.

Mariners 6, Indians 3

In Seattle, Pat Putnam and Manny Castillo drove in two runs apiece to lead the Mariners to a 6-3 victory over Cleveland.

White Sox 2, Red Sox 1

In Chicago, LaMarr Hoyt pitched a four-hitter to become the first 17-game winner in the major leagues, and Ron Kittle hit a two-run homer to give the White Sox a 2-1 victory over Boston. Hoyt struck out six and walked none for his sixth consecutive victory and eighth complete game.

Orioles 5, Twins 3

In Baltimore, pitcher Jim Palmer allowed only three hits and no earned runs in the first seven innings to help Baltimore to its fourth straight triumph, a 5-3 victory over Minnesota.

Dodgers 6, Phillies 1

In the National League, at Philadelphia, Pedro Guerrero hit a three-run homer and drove in four runs and Rick Honeycutt pitched a five-hitter as Los Angeles defeated the Phillies, 6-1, for its 10th victory in 11 games. The triumph moved the Dodgers within a half game of Atlanta in the NL West and knocked Philadelphia a game behind Pittsburgh in the NL East.

Pirates 2, Braves 0

In Pittsburgh, Lee Tunnell pitched a five-hitter, allowing only one hit after the second inning, and

Bill Madlock hit a two-run homer as the Pirates shut out Atlanta, 2-0.

Cardinals 3, Reds 1

In Cincinnati, Willie McGee's bases-loaded triple in the eighth inning gave St. Louis a 3-1 comeback victory over the Reds in a game delayed 2 hours 44 minutes by rain.

Expos 6, Padres 4

In Montreal, Tim Lincecum's three-run homer in the eighth inning broke a 3-3 tie and paced Montreal to a 6-4 victory over San Diego.

Mets 6, Giants 3

In New York, Darryl Strawberry hit his 20th and 21st home runs of the season and drove in three runs to lead the Mets over San Francisco, 6-3.

Cubs 9, Astros 5

In Houston, Larry Bowa had four hits, including two doubles, and scored four runs to lead Chicago over the Astros, 9-5.

United Press International

ZANDVOORT, Netherlands — Rene Arnoux of France scored his third Formula One triumph of the season Sunday with victory in the Dutch Grand Prix. He led for 31 of the 72 laps following an accident that put the front runners, Nelson Piquet of Brazil and Alain Prost of France, out of the race.

Patrick Tambay made it a spectacular race for the Ferrari by finishing second, ahead of the McLaren driven by John Watson of Britain. Watson turned in the best performance by a non-Ferrari car.

Arnoux covered the 306.144 kilometers (189.072 miles) in 1 hour 38 minutes 41.95 seconds at an average speed of 186.105 kilometers an hour.

Working up from 10th place on the grid, Arnoux was in the third position when an accident between Piquet's Brabham and Prost's Renault opened the way to victory.

In one of many attempts to steal the lead from his Brazilian challenger for the world championship, Prost lost control on the bend at the end of the main straight and knocked Piquet into a tire barrier.

Prost's damaged front wing snapped off a few seconds later, sending him into a crash fence and leaving Arnoux in the lead.

"I wanted to get behind Prost before my pitstop," Arnoux said after winning the race, the 17th leg in the 15-event world championship. "I did not see the accident and I don't want to know what happened, but after that the race was not very interesting for me."

"I did not want to take any risks with my advantage — this race was very important to me. The only problem I had was that some of the slower drivers did not seem to realize that I needed to get by when I lapped them."

The 72-lap race was free of major incidents apart from the accident that put the leaders out.

Arnoux, who moved to second place in the world standings just eight points behind Prost, said he planned to win the remaining three Grand Prix races, in Italy, Britain and South Africa.

United Press International

ROME — East Germany completed a sweep of women's gold medals on Saturday, the final day of the European swimming championships, while Giovanni Franceschi of Italy set a European record in the men's 200-meter individual medley in 2 minutes 2.48 seconds, just .23 of a second off the world record.

Franceschi, 20, sliced almost four-tenths of a second off the mark of 2:02.85, set three years ago by Alexander Sidenko of the Soviet Union.

Franceschi also set a European mark of 4:20.41 in the 400 meters medley. "I am extremely happy because I have fulfilled the goal I set for myself. That is to win the gold medals in both medley races," Franceschi said.

Vladimir Salnikov of the Soviet Union won his third consecutive European 1,500-meter freestyle title, in 15:08.84 minutes.

His victory was sandwiched between two titles for the East German women's team, which completed one-two victories in all 12 individual swimming events and swept the three relay goals.

Cornelia Pollt took the women's European record for 200-meter butterfly from compatriot Ines Geissler, winning in 2:07.82 minutes. Geissler's record was 2:08.03.

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Arnoux Captures Dutch Grand Prix

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